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Tuesday, March 8, 1960
Phalguna 18, 1881 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

CONTENTS

[SECOND SERIES, VOL. XL—MARCH 7 TO 18, 1960/ PHALGUNA 17 TO 28, 1881 (SAKA)]

COLUMNS

No. 21—Monday, March 7, 1960/Phalguna 17, 1881 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 644 to 647, 649, 650, 652 to 657 and 659 — 4371—4408
Short Notice Question No. 5 — 4409—11

Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 648, 651, 658 and 660 to 680 — 4411—24
Unstarred Questions Nos. 767 to 819 — 4424—52

Motion for Adjournment—
Strike by certain State Bank employees — 4452—64

Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 34 — 4464

Business Advisory Committee—
Forty-ninth Report — 4465—66

Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill—Introduced — 4467
Appropriation (Railways) Bill—Passed — 4467—68
General Budget—General Discussion — 4468—4590

Daily Digest — 4591—96

No. 22—Tuesday, March 8, 1960/Phalguna 18, 1881 (Saka).

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 681 to 685, 687 to 694 and 700 — 4597—4635
Short Notice Question No. 6 — 4635—40

Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 686, 696 to 699 and 701 to 708 — 4640—51
Unstarred Questions Nos. 820 to 884 — 4651—87

Papers laid on the Table — 4687—88

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Strike by river surveyors and hydrographers at Calcutta Port — 4688—91

Business of the House—
Order of Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of General Budget — 4691—92
Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1960—Passed — 4692—93
General Budget—General Discussion — 4693—4822

Daily Digest — 4823—28

No. 23—Wednesday, March 9, 1960/Phalguna 19, 1881 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 709, 711 to 714, 717 to 721 and 723 to 727 . 4829—66
Short Notice Question No. 7 . . . . . 4866—68

Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 716, 722 and 728 to 746 . 4869—80
Unstarred Questions Nos. 885 to 934 . 4880—4911

Motions for Adjournment . 4911—17

1. Alleged occupation by Chinese of Chanthan Salt Mines area in Ladakh . . 4911—16
2. Failure to restore electric and water-supply in Shahdra on 7th March, 1960 . 4916—17

Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 4918—19
Opinions on Bill 4919
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
Fifty-eighth Report 4919

Public Accounts Committee—
Twenty-second Report 4920
Petition *re* Factories Act, 1948 . 4920—5064
General Budget—General Discussion . 4920—50

Daily Digest . . . . . 5065—70

No. 24—Thursday, March 10, 1960/Phalguna 20, 1881 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 748, 749, 751, 752, 754, 755, 757, 761, 763, 765, 767 to 775, 778, 780 and 781 . . . . . 5071—5108
Short Notice Question No. 8 . . . . . 5109—12

Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 747, 750, 753, 756, 758 to 760, 762, 764, 766, 776, 777 and 779 . . . . . 5112—19
Unstarred Questions Nos. 935 to 999 . 5119—59

Motions for Adjournment—
Firing on some displaced persons in Mikir Hills . 5159—71
Papers laid on the Table 5172
Message from Rajya Sabha 5172
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill, 1960—
Laid on the Table, as passed by Rajya Sabha . 5172

Public Accounts Committee—
Twenty-fourth Report 5173
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Acquisition of colonies by Delhi Administration . . . 5173—78
Statement *re* Water and Electricity Supply at Shahdara . . 5178—79
General Budget—General Discussion . . . . . 5179—5291
Demands for Grants on Account . . . . . 5291—5320
Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1960—Introduced and passed . 5320—21
Half-an-Hour Discussion *re* Foreign Tourists . . . 5322—50

Daily Digest . . . . . 5351—56

COLUMNS

No. 25—*Friday, March* 11, 1960/*Phalguna* 21, 1881 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions —

Starred Questions Nos. 782 to 793, 795 to 798, 800 and 794 . 5357—98

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 799 and 801 to 817 5398—5407

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1000 to 1054 . 5408—40

Motions for Adjournment—

Plane crash in Jorhat . . . 5440—44

Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 5444—47

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Inadequate Supply of Coal to Railways . 5448—51

Statement *re* Bank Disputes . . 5451—55

Business of the House . . . . 5456—57

Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill . . . 5457—5510

Motion to consider as reported by Joint Committee 5457—5510

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Fifty-eighth Report 5511

Resolution *re* Evaluation of Agricultural Research Programme—Withdrawn . 5511—65

Resolution *re* Renaming of Andaman and Nicobar Islands . 5565—71

Half-an-Hour Discussion *re* Election Petition . 5572—90

Daily Digest . . 5591—06

No. 26.—*Monday, March* 14, 1960/*Phalguna* 24, 1881 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 819, 818, 820 to 822, 825, 829, 830, 834, 835, 837 to 839 5599—5634

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 823, 824, 826 to 828, 831 to 833, 836 and 840 to 844 . 5635—42

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1055 to 1105 . . 5642—78

Motions for Adjournment . . . 5679—97

1. Suspension of sentence on Commander Nanavati . 5679—95

2. Aligarh Muslim University . 5696—97

Withdrawal of certain observations made by Defence Minister on 10th March, 1960 5698—5703

Papers laid on the Table . . 5703—05

Messages from Rajya Sabha 5705

President's Assent to Bills . . 5706

Calling Attention to a Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Reported suicide by a Delhi student 5706—07

Demands for Grants—

Ministry of Law . 5707—5818

Daily Digest . . 5819—24

COLUMNS

No. 27—*Tuesday, March* 15, 1960/*Phalguna* 25, 1881 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 845, 847 to 851 and 853 to 863 . . 5825—65

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 846, 852 and 864 to 874 . 5865—73
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1106 to 1144 . . 5874—99

Motion for adjournment—

Shipyard at Cochin . . . . . 5899—5909

Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 5909—10

Message from Rajya Sabha 5910

Calling Attention to a Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Omission in Communique issued by World Bank of India's contribution to Indus Development Fund . . . . . 5910—12

Statement *re*: Aligarh Muslim University Inquiry Committee . 5912—21

Demands for Grants—

Ministry of Education 5921—6110

Daily Digest . 6111—16

No. 28—*Wednesday, March* 16, 1960/*Phalguna* 26, 1881 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 875 to 884 . . 6117—55

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 885 to 902 . . 6155—67
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1145 to 1187 . 6167—93

Re Motion for Adjournment—

Suspension of the sentence of Commander Nanavati . 6194—97

Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 6198—6200

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Fifty-ninth Report 6200

Calling Attention to a Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Agreement between Soviet Foreign Trade Agency and the Hindustan Organisers (Private) Limited . . . . . 6200—04

Demands for Grants . 6205—6368
Ministry of Education . . 6205—49
Ministry of External Affairs . 6249—6368

Daily Digest . . . . 6369—72

No. 29—*Thursday, March* 17, 1960/*Phalguna* 27, 1881 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 903 to 907, 909 to 912, 914 to 916, 918 and 919 . 6373—6408

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 908, 913, 917, 920 to 929 and 715 . 6408—15
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1188 to 1215 . 6415—32

Re Laying of certain Papers on the Table 6432—33

Re Motion for Adjournment . 6433—34

Re Alleged Breach of Privilege 6434

COLUMNS

Papers laid on the Table 6434-35

Estimates Committee—
Seventy-sixth Report 6435

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Explosion in Hirri Dolomite Mines . 6435-36

Demands for Grants . 6436-6608
Ministry of External Affairs . . 6436—6505
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting 6505—6608

Half-an-Hour Discussion *re* Calcutta Dock Labour Scheme . 6608—26

Daily Digest . 6627—30

No. 30—Friday, March 18, 1960/Phalguna 28, 1881 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 930 to 932, 935, 937, 940, 941, 943 to 948, 950, 952, 954, 955, 957, 958 and 933 . . . . . 6631—68
Short Notice Question No. 9 6669-70

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 934, 936, 938 to 939, 942, 949, 951, 953 and 956 . 6671—75
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1216 to 1260 . . . . . 6675—6704

Papers Laid on the Table. . 6704-05

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Train collision at Kisenganj Station. . . . 6705—07
Correction of answer to Starred Question No. 654 . 6707
Statement *re* Air Space violations . . . 6708—14
Statement *re* Shipyard at Cochin . . . 6714—16
Statement *re* Revision of Telephone Tariffs . 6716—22
Business of the House 6722-23
Demands for Grants . . . . . 6724—6835
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting . 6724—80
Ministry of Food and Agriculture 6780 - 6835

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Fifty-ninth Report. . . . 6836-37

Bills Introduced . . 6837-38

1. Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Amendment Bill (*Amendment of section 2*) *by Shri C K. Bhattacharya* 6837

2. Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Amendment Bill (*Amendment of section 2*) *by Shri C.K. Bhattacharya* 6838

3. Territorial Councils (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of sections 3, 22 and 32*) *by Shri L. Achaw Singh* 6838

Mahendra Pratab Singh Estates (Repealing) Bill—*by Shri P. R. Patel* 6839—43

Motion to Consider . . . . 6839—43

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 8, 1960/Phalguna 18, 1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Junior Technical Schools

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*631. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Karni Singhji:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 232 on the 23rd November, 1959 and state:

(a) the number of additional junior technical schools established in each State;

(b) whether there is any limit to the number of such schools being opened during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(c) whether any amount has been kept apart for this purpose for the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) According to available information, no additional schools have been established beyond the twenty already reported to Parliament.

(b) and (c). The hon. Member's attention is drawn to the reply already given in answer to Question No. 232.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what the procedure is, whether the scheme that is adopted by the State Government is being recognised by the Central Government or the Central Government is the final authority to do everything?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I explained the position on the last occasion that we have drawn up a model scheme and we have sent it to the State Governments and left it to them to decide as to how many schools of that type they wish to establish in their States.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In respect of all the schemes that were sent by the State Governments, may I know whether the Central Government has no objection?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I believe that is the position till now. Actually, the State Governments have now reduced their demands.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: We were told by the hon. Minister that during the Second Five Year Plan period sixty junior technical schools will be established all over the country. What is the response? Only twenty have been established. May I know whether the rest would be established during this period?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I said, it really depends upon the State Governments. Originally we were planning on the basis of sixty schools. At the time I gave the reply on the last occasion to Parliament the figure before me was forty-six. Now we

have been informed that in all forty-two schools will be established by the State Governments.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Is the Government prepared to take advantage of the experience of the school which I founded in 1909? We are prepared to help the Government to show how we can best establish small technical schools and colleges.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Government accepts wise advice from wherever it is offered.

Shri Kunhan: May I know what amount has been allotted to the State of Kerala during the Second Five Year Plan period in this respect?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I told the House on the last occasion that we make consolidated grants to the State Governments and it is not possible at this stage to indicate what exactly has been spent on a particular scheme.

Shri Hem Raj: What is the contribution that the Centre is going to make to the State Governments for running these schools?

Shri Humayun Kabir: All this information has already been given to this House.

हिन्दू धार्मिक न्यास

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*६८२. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री हेम राज :
श्री पद्म देव :

क्या विधि मंत्री १४ दिसम्बर, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८३० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दू धार्मिक न्यासों के लिए एक जांच समिति नियुक्त करने का जो विचार किया जा रहा था क्या इस बीच इस विषय में कोई अंतिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या समिति के सदस्यों के नाम, इसके निर्देश पद तथा प्रतिक्रिया बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो जांच समिति नियुक्त करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) यह संभवत: कब तक कर दी जायेगी ?

विधि उपमंत्री (श्री हजरतवीस) : (क) तथा (ख). भारत में हिन्दू सार्वजनिक धार्मिक न्यास सम्बन्धी कुछ विषयों की जांच के लिए एक आयोग बना दिया गया है । इस सम्बन्ध में १ मार्च, १९६० को जारी की गई अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० २३३ की एक प्रतिलिपि २ मार्च, १९६० को सदन के पटल पर रख दी गई थी । आयोग के सदस्यों के नाम और उनके निर्देश पद आदि उस अधिसूचना में दिये गये हैं ।

(ग) तथा (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

[(a) and (b). A Commission to enquire into certain matters connected with Hindu Public Religious Endowments in India has since been constituted. A copy of the notification No. G.S.R.-233, dated the March 1, 1960 issued in this regard was laid on the Table of the House on March 2, 1960. The names of the Members of the Commission and the terms of reference etc. thereof are contained in the notification.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.]

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, पहले तो मैं यह आपत्ति करना चाहता हूं कि सभा पटल पर जो विवरण रखा गया है, उस की प्रतियां हमें नहीं मिलीं । अगर वे हमको मिल जातीं, तो हम को यह प्रश्न पूछने में सुविधा होती खैर, उस को छोड़कर मैं

यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब कि मद्रास और बहुत से दूसरे राज्यों में इस तरह के आदर्श विधान पहले मौजूद हैं, तब इस कमेटी को बनाने की क्या आवश्यकता थी, क्योंकि अकसर लोगों का ख्याल है कि कमेटी वगैरह बनाने से काम अकसर टल जाता है ।

Shri Hajarnavis: There are regions which are not covered by the various State Acts and hence the need for the Commission of Enquiry. The Commission of Enquiry may give information which may be valuable in undertaking further legislation on the subject.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि कई वर्षों से इस बात की चर्चा चल रही है और इस बीच में बड़े बड़े सम्पत्तिवान महन्त लोग अपनी जायदाद को इधर उधर कर रहे हैं, जैसे नाथद्वारा का किस्सा हुआ है और उत्तर प्रदेश में मथुरा में द्वारिकाधीश का मामला है, और इस लिए क्या यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि फिलहाल कोई अध्यादेश जारी कर दिया जाय, जिस से कम से कम इस पर रोक लग जाय और जब तक कमेटी अपनी रिपोर्ट दे, तब तब सब सम्पत्ति समाप्त न हो जाय ?

Shri Hajarnavis: Sir, the matter is in the Concurrent List, and wherever a serious question arose, I believe the State Government has not been lagging behind in taking action.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the report of this Commission will be such as will cover all the Hindu religious Trusts in all the States, or will it have jurisdiction only with respect to those Trusts which have not yet come under any kind of legal enactment?

Shri Hajarnavis: I invite the attention of the hon. Member to the terms of reference of the Commission which are as follows:

> "(a) To examine generally the institution of Hindu Religious Endowments and to recommend the classes of such endowments which should be treated as public religious endowments.
>
> (b) To inquire into the manner in which Hindu Public Religious Endowments are being managed and the resources thereof are being utilised, and to recommend ways and means for the proper management of such endowments and the proper utilisation of their resources....etc."

Since this is a statutory Commission it is for the Commission to decide what their jurisdiction is, and they will be free to exercise that jurisdiction within the terms of reference.

11.06 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether this Commission will be competent to enquire into the religious endowments of all the denominations of Hindus, like Jains, Buddhists and Sikhs, or will it be confined to Hindus only?

Shri Hajarnavis: I have already said that this is a statutory Commission, and a statutory Commission will itself decide its jurisdiction. Speaking for myself, it is my personal opinion, I believe the words Jains and Buddhists will be included in the term Hindu; but it is ultimately for the Commission to decide.

श्री पद्म देव : इस कमीशन की टर्म्ज़ आफ़ रेफ़रेंस क्या है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह तो बता दिया है ।

Mr. Speaker: They have been laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: They were not circulated.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether there is any proposal to examine the funds of other Trusts, that is non-Hindu Trusts also?

Shri Hajarnavis: That does not fall within the terms of reference of the Commission; it is outside its scope.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know if there is a proposal to do so.

Shri Hajarnavis: As at present there is no such proposal.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया कि इस आयोग को अधिकार होगा कि वह चाहे जिस किसी भी मामले की छान-बीन करे । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में गवर्नमेंन्ट का स्पष्ट दृष्टिकोण जानना चाहता हूं कि जो पत्रक में — विज्ञाप्ति में बताया गया है, उस के सिवाय भी दूसरी संस्थाओं के बारे में जांच पड़ताल करने का उस को अधिकार होगा ।

Shri Hajarnavis: No, their jurisdiction will be strictly confined within the limits of the terms of reference.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations

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*683. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1598 on the 17th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether investigations regarding the alleged accounts of Shri S. P. Jain with banks in foreign countries have been finalised;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the nature of action taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir, the investigations are still in progress.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the names of the countries in respect of which complaint has been received about keeping accounts?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That has been stated. The allegation was that he has been maintaining accounts in some American banks. Of course, about the German banks it is well known.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to the previous question it was stated that investigations are still in progress in regard to the alleged dollar accounts. May I know the approximate amount involved in this account?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The investigations are in progress, Sir. We cannot say, we do not have any definite idea.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the amount about which complaint has been received?

Mr. Speaker: What is the amount about which complaint has been lodged?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There has been no complaint. From the papers it was discovered that he has been maintaining some accounts in American banks. Actually what was the amount was not known from the papers.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार वहां की सरकार से पूछती है या जिन बैंकों में एकाउंट रखा जाता है, उनसे पूछती है, इन सब बातों को जानने के लिए सरकार की क्या एजेंसी है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : न वहां की सरकार से हम पूछ सकते हैं और न ही बैंक्स की कोई आबलिगेशन है कि वह हम को बतायें । हमारे जो और साधन उपलब्ध हैं, हम उनसे यह मालूम करते हैं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : वही तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि व साधन क्या हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members must also understand that no banker will disclose the accounts. It is gathered from such newspaper reports and others who are interested.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that Shri S. P. Jain was fined a sum of Rs. 55 lakhs by the Director, Enforcement and that this fine was reduced by the Tribunal to Rs. 5 lakhs; and, if so, what are the circumstances under which the amount was reduced?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The judgment is there; they found that this penalty was inordinately high and they reduced it.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In the judgment it was said that Mr. Jain kept an account with German bank for purchasing some machinery. May I know whether this fact was brought to their notice in the beginning?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Brought by whom to whom? I could not get the question.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow this sort of a cross-examination. The judgment refers to some account kept in a German bank and the amount deposited being for the purchase of some machinery. Why did he not bring it to their notice earlier? There is no point.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: At what stage are the investigations and how much more time is it expected to take to finalise it?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is difficult for me to say but we are trying to expedite it as much as we can.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: At what stage?

Mr. Speaker: They can say investigation stage. The hon. Member is a lawyer.... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the Government have gone in appeal to the Supreme Court against the verdict of the tribunal and if so what are the reasons? Do they feel that the tribunal has been wrong or something like that?

Mr. Speaker: It will be found in the judgment itself.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No, Sir. My point is this. From Rs. 55 lakhs, it was reduced to Rs. 5 lakhs. If the Government feel that the tribunal was correct in doing so, why did they prefer an appeal to the Supreme Court?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The fact that the Government goes in appeal shows what the Government view is.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: They are not satisfied with the verdict of the tribunal.

Engineering College, Delhi

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*684. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri R. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Governors for the Engineering College, Delhi, has been constituted;

(b) if so, who are the members of the Board;

(c) whether it has held any sittings since its inception; and

(d) the progress made in setting up the College?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir, as the approval of the Executive Council of the University of Delhi has not yet been received.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

(d) 139 acres of land have been secured and more are being acquired. Steps are being taken to appoint architects. Lists of equipment for Mechanical and Electrical Engineering have been sent to the U.K. Two Experts have arrived who are assisting the Planning Officer and also helping in the manufacture of apparatus in the workshops of the Delhi Polytechnic.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the board of governors for this engineering college is the same as that of the Delhi Polytechnic?

Shri **Humayun Kabir:** No, Sir. When there will be two institutions, there will be two separate boards of governors.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether this college will be established at the site where the present Delhi Polytechnic is situated?

Shri Humayun Kabir: No, Sir. I have already stated that 139 acres of land had been secured in a separate place.

Shri Supakar: When will this college start functioning? From which year?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Originally, we were hoping that it might start functioning perhaps sometime during the current year but now the position is that it will be starting next year.

Shri S. C. Samanta: We were told that an agreement has been signed with the U.K. Government for this engineering college. How much sum will come through them?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I think I have stated it to the House once before. It is of the order of £250,000 in terms of equipment and an almost equivalent amount in terms of service of professors etc. that they are sending to us.

गुरुकुलों को सहायता

*६८५. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार गुरुकुलों द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली शिक्षा की उपयोगिता और महत्व को देखते हुए उन्हें आर्थिक सहायता देने का विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सहायता सम्भवतः कब दी जायेगी ;

(ग) प्रारम्भ में सरकार किन-किन गुरुकलों को सहायता देना चाहती है ; और

(घ) क्या इस सहायता के फलस्वरूप गुरुकुलों में दी जाने वाली शिक्षा, वहां के रहन-सहन और प्रबन्ध की अपनी व्यवस्था पर किसी प्रकार का असर पड़ेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला०श्रीमाली) : (क) से (घ) . सरकार ने संस्कृत के प्रचार और विकास सम्बन्धी मामलों पर सलाह देने के लिए केन्द्रीय संस्कृत बोर्ड की स्थापना की है । बोर्ड ने इस प्रश्न पर पूर्ण विचार किया था । बोर्ड ने इस प्रश्न पर विस्तारपूर्वक विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की है जो अपने सुझाव बोर्ड को देगी । बोर्ड की सिफारिशों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है, जिनके प्राप्त हो जाने पर निर्णय किया जायेगा ।

[(a) to (d). The whole question was considered by the Central Sanskrit Board, set up by Government with a view to advising it on matters relating to propagation and development of Sanskrit. The Board has appointed a Committee to examine the question in detail and submit its suggestions to the Board. The recommendations of the Board are awaited. Government decisions will be taken after receipt of the same.]

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि साधारण संस्कृत शिक्षण संस्थाओं की अपेक्षा गुरुकुल जैसे शिक्षणालायों को विशेष स्थिति में रख कर कुछ विचार किया जाएगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जैसे मैंने निवेदन किया है कि कमेटी विचार कर रही है और जब बोर्ड की सिफारिशें आ जायेंगी तो उचित कार्रवाई की जाएगी ।

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह : अभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि संस्कृत बोर्ड इस सम्बन्ध में विचार कर रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गुरुकुल शिक्षा पद्धति जो कि अपने में सम्पूर्ण पद्धति है और संस्कृत शिक्षा के ही उत्थान या विकास से उसका सम्बन्ध नहीं है, उस पद्धति के विकास के लिए उसको सहायता देने की बात क्या सरकार सोच रही है या नहीं सोच रही है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : मैंने यही निवेदन किया है कि गुरुकुल में अधिकतर संस्कृत की शिक्षा ही दी जाती है इसलिए सरकार ने यह समझा कि संस्कृत बोर्ड के द्वारा यदि इस विषय पर विचार किया जाए तो वह ज्यादा उचित होगा और उसी दृष्टि से यह काम संस्कृत बोर्ड को सौंपा गया ।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : संस्कृत बोर्ड जो विचार करेगा वह केवल संस्कृत भाषा के शिक्षण के सम्बन्ध में ही विचार करेगा लेकिन गुरुकुल में और भी विषयों की शिक्षा दी जाती है, और भी भाषायें पढ़ाई जाती हैं और क्या उस सम्बन्ध में भी विचार वह करेगा? अगर संस्कृत के बारे में ही विचार करेगा तो जो दूसरे विषय हैं तथा दूसरी तरह की जो पद्धति है उसके सम्बन्ध में सहायता देने के लिए क्यों विचार न हीं किया जा रहा है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : गुरुकुल की जो पाठ्य-विधि है, गुरुकुल में जो काम होता है, उन सब विषयों पर यह कमेटी विचार करेगी ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if this committee will consider the integration of the Gurukula system of education with the university system of education?

Mr. Speaker: The Board can consider all that. What can the Minister say?

श्री पद्म देव : माननीय मंत्री जी को क्या यह मालूम है कि गुरुकुल के अन्दर केवल संस्कृत का ही प्रश्न नहीं है, लेकिन आजकल जिस चीज की सब से अधिक आवश्यकता है वह चरित्र-निर्माण की है और चूंकि वहां पर छोटेपन में ही बच्चों को दाखिल किया जाता है और ऐसे ढंग से उनकी शिक्षा-दीक्षा होती है जिस की कि आज देश को सर्वाधिक आवश्यकता है । जहां तक इस समिति का प्रश्न है वह संस्कृत के विषय पर ही ज्यादा विचार करेगी । ऐसी सूरत में एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट ही क्यों इस पर विचार नहीं कर सकता कि इनको ज्यादा सहायता दी जाए ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह जो बोर्ड है और यह जो समिति है वह सभी पर विचार करेगी ।

Idle Machinery in Bharat Electronics

***687. Shri Goray:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the machinery installed in Bharat Electronics, Jalahalli, lying idle; and

(b) when it will be put to use?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) The plant, machinery and equipment installed and at present lying unused in Bharat Electronics Limited is 9.1 per cent in terms of value.

(b) The idle machines are expected to be brought into beneficial use when the manufacture of new items and equipment is taken in hand.

Shri Goray: In answer to a question in March 1959, it was stated here that Rs. 20 lakhs worth machinery was lying idle and that in a short time it would be producing valves. I would like to know whether this is being done at present?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Yes, Sir. The quantum of idle machinery is being

reduced progressively; as the hon. Member said it is right that from Rs. 20 lakhs the idle capacity has been reduced to about Rs. 9 lakhs in the course of this time. The machinery cannot be used when at the same time the other parts of production are not progressing in the same way. In 1956-57 the Bharat Electronics produced Rs. 5.97 lakhs worth goods. In 1957-58 it went up to Rs. 27.88 lakhs. In 1958-59 it has gone up to Rs. 64.80 lakhs and in 1959-60 the target of production is Rs. 1,00,70,000. The total installed capacity of this plant is only Rs. 1.2 crores. So in this big span, after a period of difficulty, it has scored up.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether valves are being manufactured now.

Shri Krishna Menon: That is still under discussion, because there are some security items involved, there is the question of relationship with private production and there are other difficulties in getting it established.

Shri Goray: I want to point out, Sir, that it was Sardar Majithia who stated:

> "It is true that the valves have not been produced so far. They have now practically negotiated, and as soon as this is over, valves will be coming off the line."

It is one more year now, and still the hon. Minister is saying that the negotiations are continuing. I would like to know how long they will take.

Shri Krishna Menon: It is tied up with certain other production, and if we conclude this agreement on valves in this way it will impede facilities to increase other production. There is no delay in this matter except the normal course of administration which takes time.

Shri Heda: May I know whether machinery to produce radar sets was also to be erected here; if so, whether it is a fact or not that machinery worth Rs. 1,75,00,000 which was either ordered or which was partially brought in is still remaining idle because no firm decision is taken as to whether it will be erected here or at some other place?

Shri Krishna Menon: So far as I know, it is not correct. The total estimated machinery for Bharat Electronics was Rs. 2.5 crores, which was originally planned, and the value of machinery installed is only Rs. 90,00,000. So there could not be machinery worth Rs. 1,75,00,000 lying idle.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether machinery to produce radar equipment worth Rs. 1 crore and above has been brought and is lying idle.

Shri Krishna Menon: No orders have been placed. There are all kinds of radar equipment. I cannot answer a question like that. If the hon. Member refers to some specialised radar of high value, no orders have been placed for the simple reason that they have not passed through tropical trials. We are trying so many of them and when we have fixed on one of them it will be necessary to import at least one or two numbers of them before we go into production; it is not safe otherwise.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Minister just now said that the radar scheme is not under contemplation. May I know what are the schemes, if any, which are under contemplation of the Government for the full utilisation of this plant and how soon those schemes will be given effect to?

Shri Krishna Menon: I have given the answer. I did not say that radar production was not under contemplation. I said that we have not placed any orders for this equipment until we have decided what type the services would take. With regard to other production I have already given that the target for the next year, which means orders placed, brings it up to well over Rs. 1 crore. Then there are 12 items which come into Bharat Electronics production. I have

looked into each one of them. They are all marked "security".

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether it is not a fact that one of the main considerations for starting Bharat Electronics was to produce radars for military requirements; if so, what part of the machinery lying idle was originally intended for manufacturing radars for military use alone?

Shri Krishna Menon: There is some confusion with regard to this. "Radar" is a very generic expression. It is used in so many things. What the hon. Member has in mind is some specialised form of radar in connection with certain defence equipment and about which there have been some distorted accounts in the newspapers. Furthermore, whatever might have been the plans when Bharat Electronics was started, things have moved away from that position and by next year Bharat Electronics will not be able to cope with our defence requirements in the realm of electronics. In the last seven years the pace of electronics in defence equipments has been enlarged. There will be no question of Bharat Electronics lying idle. It might be re-shaped, reorganised and other plant and machinery added. All these things will happen. So there is no question of the machinery lying idle.

Shri Heda: Is it not a fact that when the factory was constructed, the construction halls and all that incurred extra cost with a view that the radar equipment will be erected there, and after having incurred that expenditure the Government is thinking whether it should be erected there or at some other place and in considering this point more than two or three years have passed?

Mr. Speaker: What is the primary object with which the Bharat Electronics was started? Was it to manufacture radar equipments?

Shri Krishna Menon: So far as I understand, the idea of starting Bharat Electronics was to produce electronic equipments which include radar and so many other things. As I said, "radar" is a generic expression. There are so many items of radar equipments which are used in the defence services. Some of them are now either assembled or produced in the factory itself. I think the misconception arises in thinking that radar is just one item appertaining only to one equipment.

Shri Goray: Do I understand from the reply which the hon. Minister gave to my question that even now it is not possible for him to state that the valves will be produced?

Shri Krishna Menon: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Minister not in a position even now to state that the valves will be produced in the factory?

Shri Krishna Menon: I suppose, in about a few months. I do not say that it will be produced, but the production will begin as soon as we get these things sorted out. It should be understood that in these matters other people are not anxious that we should produce it.

Shri Supakar: Apart from the machinery that is lying idle.... ....

Mr. Speaker: No machinery is lying idle according to the hon. Minister.

Shri Goray: No, Sir; 10 per cent.

Mr. Speaker: The cost of it is Rs. 9 lakhs.

Shri Supakar: Apart from the machinery lying idle, I understand that there is....

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member want him to keep all the machinery idle? The hon. Minister says that no machinery is now lying idle. we have progressively improved.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: No, Sir, he said that 10 per cent is lying idle.

Shri Supakar: I understand that....

Mr. Speaker: Very well. The hon. Member may go on. I only wanted to point out that the world outside is also looking into the proceedings here. Let us not create an impression that all the machinery ordered by this Government or whatever equipment has come in is lying idle. There is the other portion that it has progressively improved. In the initial stages there were some difficulties, and later on it is producing goods worth Rs. 1 crore with machinery worth only Rs. 1 crore.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This was referred to the Estimates Committee, but still matters have not improved.

Shri Goray: It is here.

Mr. Speaker: He says it has improved.

Shri Supakar: May I know when the idle space in Bharat Electronics will be utilised for the purpose of development of the plant?

Shri Krishna Menon: There is far less idle space today than there was, but it is quite true that there is more useful space in Bharat Electronics. It will come into use when we have the resources to install other machinery and development takes place.

Mr. Speaker: This matter came up a little earlier and the Estimates Committee was asked to look into this matter. The hon. Minister has just said that the total target is Rs. 2 crores. He has given an account of Rs. 1 crore.

Shri Krishna Menon: I did not say that. What I said was that the value of the machinery installed is Rs. 1.2 crores. When the Bharat Electronics was originally planned the idea was to put in machinery worth Rs. 2.5 crores.

Mr. Speaker: Why is not the balance kept there? The hon. Members want to know that.

Shri Krishna Menon: Balance is not kept anywhere; we have not got it, we have not purchased it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister said it was estimated to cost Rs. 2.5 crores. Has he now got it only for Rs. 1 crore?

Shri Krishna Menon: No, Sir. When Bharat Electronics was originally planned seven years ago it was planned that machinery worth Rs. 2.5 crores should be installed. This machinery comes little by little. We order only what is required. Out of that only machinery worth Rs. 90 lakhs has been ordered and installed, and the productive capacity of that plant is goods worth Rs. 1.2 crores.

Mr. Speaker: What about the rest?

Shri Krishna Menon: The rest has not been utilised, it has not been appropriated; whether we put it there or not depends on our requirements. That is the position.

Vanaspati from Tobacco Seed Oil

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*688. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether studies conducted at the Applied Chemistry Department of the University College of Science and Technology, Calcutta, have indicated the possibility of using tobacco seed oil as a new source material for the production of vanaspati;

(b) if so, whether any research is being carried on in any of our National Research Laboratories to find out the suitability of tobacco seed oil for edible purposes;

(c) the result of such researches, if any; and

(d) the available quantity of tobacco seed in the country?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Sir, as the scheme mentioned above is itself financed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The latest reported figures for 1958, for which statistics are available, are that 9,776 tons are available for commercial purposes.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if the vanaspati prepared from tobacco seeds will have any intoxicating property?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As far as I know no vanaspati has been manufactured from tobacco seeds so far; only experiments are done in the laboratory.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Will it be economical?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Experiments are proceeding.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : डाक्टरों और वैद्यों का यह मत है कि तम्बाकू के सेवन से कैन्सर होने का डर है, फिर क्या कारण है कि इस तम्बाकू के तेल को वनस्पति के लिए उपयोग करने की तजवीज पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर: सरकार के विचार के बारे में जो कुछ माननीय सदस्य को मालूम हुआ है उस की कोई बुनियाद नहीं है । अभी इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं सोचा जा रहा है ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what by-products will come out and whether they will be useful too?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I would refer the hon. Member to a publication which is in the Library of Parliament—Volume 18A, No. 11, of the Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1959.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : तम्बाकू के बीज से यह जो वनस्पति आयल बनाने का प्रयोग चल रहा है तो क्या इस वनस्पति में तम्बाकू का रंग भी आ जायगा ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : इस बारे में मैं एक्सपर्ट तो नहीं हूं लेकिन मेरा अंदाज है कि वनस्पति बनने के बाद जिस टुबैको सीड के तेल से वह बनाया गया है वैसा वह मालूम नहीं देगा ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या उसको आपने देखा है और उसका इस्तेमाल किया है ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : ऐसा मौका तो चाहे सौभाग्य कहिये या बदनसीबी अभी नहीं पड़ा है ।

श्री पद्म देव : जब यह तम्बाकू के बीज से तेल निकाल करके उससे वनस्पति बनाने का निश्चय हो जायगा तो क्या उसमें जो मादक अंश है वह भी उस से निकल जायगा और क्या वह खाने के योग्य हो जायगा ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : इस बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि यह जो बीज है यह शायद ज्यादा नहीं रहेगा ।

Sir, I shall answer it in English and that will be probably easier. Excepting the virginia type of tobacco, all other tobaccos are topped. When tobacco has to be topped, there are no seeds left. Andhra Pradesh is the only place where Virginia tobacco is grown, and this was not topped. But experts have advised that this also should be topped. If these tobaccos are topped, the problem will not exist at all.

श्री ना० ला० वर्मा : मैं मिनिस्टर महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि जब इस तम्बाकू के तत्व से सांप जैसे ज़हरीले जानवर भी मर जाते हैं तब इस तम्बाकू का प्रयोग इंसान के खाने वाली चीज के लिए क्यों किया जाय ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : मैं ने अभी बतलाया कि शायद वरजीनिया टाइप आफ़ टुबैको के सिवाय तमाम टुबैकोज टौप्ड होती हैं और जब टुबैको टौप्ड किया जाता है तो उसमें बीज नहीं रह जाते हैं । इसलिए टेबैको को टौप करने से फिर कोई प्राबलम् नहीं रहती ।

Civilians in Defence Establishments

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*689. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Keshava:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 68 per cent. of the civilian employees in Defence establishments still remain temporary; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to make them permanent?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The exact proportion can only be calculated after calling for staff figures as on a specified date from all Defence installations. On a rough calculation, however, it would appear that the percentage of temporary employees closely approximates to the figure mentioned by the Honourable Member.

(b) The question of conversion of more temporary posts into permanent ones is under active consideration of the Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In 1953, it was announced that 40 per cent. in the new establishment and 50 per cent. of the old establishment will be made permanent. May I know whether in view of the stable and permanent load or increase load on the defence establishments, this percentage is likely to be revised and, if so, to what extent?

Shri Krishna Menon: Sir, I must confess that we have difficulties with regard to this, but the laid-down policy of the Government at the present time is that 80 per cent. of the total number of temporary posts that are required on a permanent basis should be converted into permanent ones. But having said that, our difficulty is to know what are the posts that will be required on a permanent basis in the present conditions of the country. It applies to the army and it applies to everything else also. Unless I give out the figures as to what posts there are, what the strength of the army is, over and above what are regarded as permanent, I cannot answer this question precisely. But Government is in sympathy with the position as expressed, but it has repercussions on other departments and we have this difficulty. We do not know what is our permanent strength going to be.

Shri Keshava: Is it not a fact that there is a category of employees called extra temporary employees, and in spite of the fact that they have served for a period of over 18 to 20 years, may I know what is the basis for retaining them as temporary?

Shri Krishna Menon: There is another question on this, but still I shall try to answer it as best as I can. These are all the aftermath of war recruitment. The people were recruited in that time, whether they were qualified or otherwise on a temporary basis; and since our requirements, as I said, of permanent posts not having been gone into, we have not got rid of them. But still, they cannot be put on the same basis as other people who have qualifications and who are of a higher quality. That is why this class comes in, in the whole of the defence services; it used to be so even in the uniformed services. We try to regularise it as

much as possible. We are not writing on a clean slate. We recruited this stuff during the war time.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether there will be any change in the service conditions of the most pitiable class of people, the Class IV employees, particularly among the conservancy staff attached to the Brigade Headquarters and the station Headquarters, by transferring their services to the Garrison Engineering, since it is not going to cost any extra money?

Mr. Speaker: That is a specific question. I do not know whether it is a general question. Perhaps, the hon. Minister would require notice.

Shri Krishna Menon: No, but this really is a question concerning the Home Ministry. It refers to service conditions.

Shri M. R. Krishna: I know definitely, Sir, that it comes under the Defence Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: He should table a separate question, then. There will be no objection.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : क्या आपके विभाग ने ऐसा नियम बनाया है कि टेम्पोरेरी एम्पलायीज इतने टाइम के बाद परमानेन्ट किये जायेंगे ।

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): No regulation has been made to give any specific condition that after so many years they will be confirmed.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : श्रीमान्, मेरा निवेदन है कि आप जो अभी बोले हैं वह मैं समझ नहीं पाया । मेरा यह निवेदन है कि एम्पलायीज के लिए हर जगह ऐसे स्टैनडिंग आर्डर्स हैं कि टेम्पोरेरी एम्पलायीज अमुक टाइम तक काम करने के बाद अपने आप परमानेंट हो जाते हैं तो क्या आप के विभाग ने भी ऐसा नियम बनाया है कि जितने भी टैम्पोरेरी एम्पलायीज हैं वे अमुक टाइम के बाद अपने आप परमानेंट हो जायेंगे ?

Shri Krishna Menon: The answer to that question, I think, is contained in my previous answer. This is a category. If they become permanent, it will be by a process of selection and by a decision of Government, and sometimes out of compassionate considerations. But there is no entitlement to permanency with regard to these people.

Seth Govind Das: May I know what is the percentage of these temporary employees as far as these three big factories are concerned, namely, The Gun Carriage Factory, the Ordnance Factory, Khamaria and the C.O.D.? Is it not a fact that the number of these temporary employees in these factories is very big and they are temporary for the last many, many years?

Shri Krishna Menon: That is so That arises from the circumstances in which we live.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The hon. Minister has said in answering questions that the subject of temporary hands was not only one of defence but of the Government as a whole. As it is accepted today that the continuance of temporary hands is neither good for the personnel employed nor for the services in which they are employed, I would like to know what steps are being taken now in order to see that temporary service goes out and everybody is made permanent, and what steps has the Defence Ministry taken in this matter.

Shri Krishna Menon: I did not say that this problem was a problem of the Government as a whole. What I said was this. In connection with the conditions of Class IV employees, I said that that was a general question. But with regard to the temporary hands, I have said more than once that that arises out of the conditions which arose during the war period as also now because we are in a state of emergency

of one kind or another. But everyone must hope that the state of emergency would not last for ever. We cannot say what the permanent number should be. It is so not only in defence establishments but all over the world. It is not peculiar.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Surely, in the case of certain types of employment, it is possible to go from one Ministry or one department to another, and the total number employed may be required. Even if it is not required in a particular Ministry, surely, some steps could be taken to have permanent employment for a larger number of members gradually and they should not continue to have temporary employment even if it be that they came during the war years.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants war to continue!

Shrimati Renuka Ray: We are considering the civil employees, Sir. This question relates to the civil employees of the defence department; these employees could be attached to the other new departments that are coming.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has unequivocally expressed his difficulty. A number of people were entertained during the war. They may not have been fit for service but they had to be selected. He is trying to fix what percentage can be made permanent and what percentage not permanent. Till then it is not possible to say it definitely. All that has been answered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister said that a decision has now been taken to have 80 per cent. permanency. Of course, the details are being chalked out. I want to know whether, when a final decision is taken, this will equally apply to non-industrial and industrial employees working under the various defence establishments.

Shri Krishna Menon: I am not going to answer that question just now.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा: श्रीमान, मेरा इस से सम्बन्धित एक छोटा सा प्रश्न है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी हां ।

Exploitation of Indian Inventions in U.S.A.

*690. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the steps taken in the matter of exploitation of Indian inventions in U.S.A. in collaboration with Research Corporation, New York?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The National Research Development Corporation of India has entered into an agreement with the Research Corporation, New York, for the commercial development of Indian Patents in U.S.A.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know if it is a fact that the National Metallurgical Society have invented a formula by which steel can be produced without coking coal and also solar cookers and if so, what has been done to exploit those inventions?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The hon. Member is giving me information and not asking any question.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: I want to know whether it is a fact that those inventions have been made and what has been done to exploit them.

Mr. Speaker: He does not understand it to be a fact; he has only learnt it from the hon. Member.

Shri Narasimhan: Is the agreement a general agreement or does it cover detailed projects governing particular set of inventions?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is a general agreement. But at the moment, correspondence is in progress over six inventions.

Shri Narasimhan: May we know the list of inventions?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know whether he will be able to understand them.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Dihydrojasmone prepared by the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona; Civetone and dihydrojasmone by National Chemical Laboratory, Poona again....

Mr. Speaker: How far are we enlightened? I am not going to allow it. Nex question.

Steel Equalisation Fund

*691. **Shri Morarka**: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount due from the main producers of steel in the Steel Equalisation Account as on the 1st January, 1960; and

(b) what steps have been taken to expedite collection of the outstanding dues?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 12·70 crores is outstanding on 1st January 1960 from the Main Producers to the Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund. Taking into account payments made in January 1960 and the adjustments to be made on account of the recent increases in the retention prices and other adjustments, the net outstanding is estimated at Rs. 4.13 crores.

Shri Morarka: About a year back, the hon. Minister said that the total amount outstanding was Rs. 16·20 crores and steps were being taken in the hope that within a short time, all the arrears will be cleared. May I know the total amount actually realised during this year?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The hon. Member will recollect that at the time of the supplementary demands a few days ago I said another Rs. 9 crores had accrued to the steel equalisation fund. This was over and above the original estimate. It is to be remembered that the monthly accruals to the steel equalisation fund are of the order of about Rs. 3 crores. So, if a sum of Rs. 4 crores and odd is outstanding, it is not something about which there need be any reasonable complaint.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the Government have asked the main producers of steel to pay to the Government immediately after they recover this amount from the customers?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Government do expect that the payments are made as early as possible. But from the very nature of the circumstances, since payments are made from day to day and the amounts are taken, this, I think, is the normal way in which such transactions take place. Even in the case of other business transactions, huge amounts accrue against big companies by way of income-tax, but the payments are made once a year or may be earlier. In this particular case, not only private steel companies, but the State undertakings also owe money to the steel equalisation fund and of the Rs. 12 crores and odd I mentioned, as the total outstanding amount, a sum of Rs. 65 lakhs is due from the Bhilai steel project, Rs. 19 lakhs from the Rourkela project, Rs. 4 crores from Tatas and Rs. 7 crores from the Indian Iron and Steel Company. This last amount is rather large and steps are being taken to recover the amount from the Indian Iron and Steel Company.

Shri Mahanty: May I know what rates of interest are being charged from these companies for this non-payment.

Sardar Swaran Singh: No interest is charged on these outstanding amounts, because they accrue from time to time, just as Government also do not pay any interest for the bills that remain unpaid and are due to the steel companies.

Shri Mahanty: In the first instance, may I know the reasons why no interest is charged?

Mr. Speaker: He said, we do not pay any interest for the bills against us, and for the money due from us to the contractors and so on. That is the

same thing he is asking. Hon. Members will follow the answer and not force me to explain once again what the hon. Minister said. If still he is not satisfied, I will allow him.

Shri Mahanty: In the light of the answer that you have clarified, may I know what are the considerations for equating Government with these private companies?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There is no question of equating Government. In these transactions of payments from month to month, it is not customary to charge interest. What I mentioned was, that is not a sort of one-way arrangement. Steel companies themselves supply steel to Government departments and if the payment is not made next month or withn six months or a year, no interest is paid upon the amount that is due from the Government departments. So, this is the normal commercial practice; there is nothing unreasonable in it and there is no question of equating.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are exercised over it if for years the amount is not paid and allowed to remain.

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is not correct that the amount remains outstanding for years. I have said the amount due is about Rs. 4 crores and as I have said, Rs. 3 crores is the monthly accrual. Even during the month of January, they paid about Rs. $1\frac{3}{4}$ crores.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the Minister has recovered the amount of Rs. 1·5 crores on account of freight which was over-due for the last ten years?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I will have to check that up, because that does not strictly arise out of this.

Shri C. D. Pande: In view of the fact that the scheme of steel equalisation fund was formulated because there was a disparity between the price of imported steel and that of indigenous steel and as steel imports will be coming to a close, will Government consider the feasibility of passing on this difference between the selling price and cost of production indigenously to the consumer?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There is no chance of that, because Government are anxious to mop up resources and it is not the Government's policy to surrender this.

Shri Mahanty: May I know what amount has been written off out of these accumulated arrears?

Mr. Speaker: Have any of them become bad debts to be written off?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, Sir; they are very good debts.

Expansion of National Mineral Development Corporation

*692. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state whether the National Mineral Development Corporation has expanded its activities since its inception?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): The Corporation, which was set up in November, 1958, for the exploitation of minerals in the public sector, excluding oil and natural gas and coal, was entrusted, in the first instance with the exploitation of Kiriburu iron ore mines for export of iron ore to Japan from 1964. The work on this project is in progress.

The Corporation has made preparations for detailed exploration for Diamonds in Madhya Pradesh and this work is likely to commence shortly.

The Corporation also would be undertaking the exploitation of Bailadila Iron Ore deposits in Madhya Pradesh at a rate of 4 million tons of ore per year as soon as decisions are taken in this regard.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know of the amount of foreign credits

assured for this Kiriburu project, how much has been made available and what amount has been spent by now?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The Government of U.S.A. have agreed to provide about 20 million dollars for this project. The Government of Japan also have undertaken to provide about 8 million dollars. As and when our schemes will go ahead according to the scheduled programme, the loans will be utilised.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether the detailed prospecting of the Kiriburu iron ore mines has been finalised?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The hon. Member may put the question more loudly.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may also say it a little slowly.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I did not want to trouble you, Sir. That is why....

Mr. Speaker: I do not want hon. Members to talk to each other without me.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I thought I need not trouble you. That is why I made that humble submission.

Mr. Speaker: I am saying this only to help hon. Ministers. The hon. Member may repeat the question.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether detailed prospecting of the Kiriburu iron ore mines has been finalised and completed and if so, the total reserves of iron ore estimated to be available in that area?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Detailed prospecting of the Kiriburu project, so far as the northern region is concerned, has been completed. So far as the southern region is concerned, it is still going on. It is not necessary that we should concentrate our energy just now on the southern region. Therefore, we are going step by step and everything is being done according to a laid out programme.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know the rate of interest on this loan of 20 million dollars and whether this loan is given under restrictive conditions such as we find in the D.L.F. loans?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I would request the hon. Member to put a separate question.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The rate of interest?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, not just now.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: May I know whether any agreement has been entered into with the Government of Madhya Pradesh with regard to the exploitation of diamond and iron ore in that State and, if so, the terms?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far as the exploitation of the Panna diamond mines is concerned, that will be undertaken by the National Mineral Development Corporation. What we have done, so far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, is to see that permission is obtained and prospecting licence is granted. The prospecting licence has now been received and we shall now go ahead with further investigation. The working arrangement with the M.P. Government is being considered.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether the Government have considered the question of associating the respective State Governments with this Corporation?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: They are most welcome to offer their proposals in order to work jointly with us. As and when such proposals come to us we will consider them.

Archaeological Excavations in Nagarjunakonda

*693. **Shri Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the site of the Nagarjunakonda archaeological excavations is to be submerged in the very near future;

(b) whether the whole of the Nagarjunakonda Valley has been excavated or only a portion of it; and

(c) if it is only a portion, how have the Department assured themselves that there was nothing of archaeological value under the unexcavated areas?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All areas with archaeological remains have been excavated.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Narasimhan: May I know whether the number of archaeological experts on this work is commensurate with the work involved there?

Dr. M. M. Das: This excavation work was taken up about five and a half years ago and it has been completed towards the end of this financial year.

दिल्ली में निःशुल्क शिक्षा

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*६६४. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :**
श्री वाजपेयी :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष में दिल्ली में १४ वर्ष की आयु तक के बच्चों को निःशुल्क शिक्षा देने का प्रबन्ध हो जायेगा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर अनुमानतः कितना अतिरिक्त व्यय होगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने अपने समस्त स्कूलों और सहायता-प्राप्त स्कूलों में आठवीं कक्षा तक (६ से १४ वर्ष आयु वर्ग) निःशुल्क शिक्षा देने का फैसला किया है । दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले और सहायता-प्राप्त गैर-सरकारी स्कूलों में आठवीं कक्षा तक (६ से १४ वर्ष आयु वर्ग) निःशुल्क शिक्षा देने का प्रश्न सक्रिय रूप से विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) दिल्ली के सारे स्कूलों में फ़ीस की आमदनी में घाटे के परिणामस्वरूप लगभग १६ लाख रुपये के अतिरिक्त सालाना खर्च का अनुमान है ।

[(a) The Delhi Municipal Corporation has decided to make education free up to Class VIII (age group 6—14) in all their schools and also in schools aided by them. The question of making education free upto Class VIII (age group 6—14) in the schools run and aided by Delhi Administration is under active consideration.

(b) Additional expenditure through loss of fee income is estimated at about Rs. 19 lakhs per annum for all schools in Delhi.]

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि दिल्ली प्रशासन कब तक छः से चौदह वर्ष तक के बच्चों को निःशुल्क शिक्षा देने का निर्णय करेगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : शीघ्र ही निर्णय करेगा ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि क्या इस से पूर्व कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है कि छः से चौदह वर्ष तक की आयु के कितने विद्यार्थी दिल्ली में पढ़ रहे हैं ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : वे जितने भी होंगे, उन सब के लिए शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई अन्दाजा है ?
He wants to know whether there is any estimate of the number of schools going to be opened.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, Sir, an estimate has been made. I do not know the figures.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether any scheme has been introduced in Delhi in pursuance of the decision taken by the Government of India for imparting free and compulsory education and, if so, whether such schemes are being introduced in other States also?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Our general policy is to provide free education to children in the age-group 6 to 14, and this decision is in pursuance of the general policy of the Government of India.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it relates only to Delhi or to other States also.

Mr. Speaker: That is one of the directives of the Constitution.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: But they are not following it.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The State Governments are examining it and I hope in course of time all the State Governments will implement the directives of the Constitution.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether steps are being taken to see that there is no over-crowding in schools? If so, what will be the ratio of teacher-students in the schools?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is very difficult to give an off-hand figure on this question. Further, it hardly arises out of the main question.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय मंत्री ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम ने अपने यहां यह सिफ़ारिश की है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी में इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी हां, सारी दिल्ली में निःशुल्क शिक्षा देने के आयोजन पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : जिस प्रकार दिल्ली प्रान्त के लिए यह सब किया जा रहा है, क्या देश के दूसरे राज्यों को भी केन्द्रीय सरकार उस तरह की सहायता देने को तैयार है और जिस समय में दिल्ली में छः से चौदह वर्ष तक की आयु के विद्यार्थियों को निःशुल्क शिक्षा दी जायगी, उसी समय में दूसरे प्रदेशों में भी निःशुल्क शिक्षा देने के लिए क्या वह तैयार है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सारी जिम्मेवारी तो नहीं ले ली है । यह राज्य सरकारों का काम है । उन को

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : केन्द्र-प्रशासित राज्यों के बारे में बता दीजिये ।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : . . . जो सहायता हम दे सकते हैं, वह हम देंगे, लेकिन यह याद रखना चाहिए कि इस की पूरी जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : माननीय मंत्री केन्द्र-प्रशासित क्षेत्रों के बारे में बता दें ।

Mr. Speaker: But the hon. Member did not put that question when he was standing. He goes on putting questions sitting.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: With regard to the Union Territories, at present education is already free up to the age of 14 in Himachal Pradesh. In Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Laccadive, Minicoy and Admindiv Islands education is free up to the secondary stage. It was only in Delhi, Manipur and Tripura that education was free only up to the primary stage. We are now proposing to extend this to the secondary stage also for the age group 6 to 14.

Mr. Speaker: In Manipur and Tripura also?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In Delhi, Manipur and Tripura education was free only up to the primary stage. Now there is a proposal to extend it to the age-group 6 to 14.

Mr. Speaker: The next question by Shrimati Mafida Ahmed has been withdrawn by her. Question No. 695, Shri L. Achaw Singh—the hon. Member is absent. Next question.

Shri Narasimhan: Sir I want to point out one thing. When you called the question by Shrimati Mafida Ahmed, she was not absent; she was here.

Mr. Speaker: I said that question had been withdrawn. Probably, the hon. Member did not hear me fully. Now next question.

Indian Students in China

*700. **Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the first batch of Indian students sent to China in 1956 has come back to India;

(b) if so, the amount spent on each of the students; and

(c) whether their studies in China are being utilised by Government?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes; 3 sent under the Foreign Languages Scholarships Scheme.

(b) (1) Rs. 8,712.81.
(2) Rs. 7,822.36.
(3) Rs. 7,877.26.

(c) Yes, Sir.

12. hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Contract for Oil Pipes

S. N. Q. No. 6. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether contract for supply of oil pipeline for Digboi has been concluded;

(b) if so, the name of the firm and the amount involved;

(c) whether global tenders were invited;

(d) if so, the names of the tenderers and the nature of the terms;

(e) whether the lowest tender was accepted; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malavia): (a) Orders for the supply of about 31,000 tons of linepipe have been placed.

(b) M/s Stewarts & Llyods of London; £ 1,898,398.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d)

	Per ton
(i) M/s Mannesmann & Hoesch (Germany, ...	£60.00
(ii) M/s Stahlumion (Germany)	£69. 4
(iii) M/s Republic Steel Corpn., A.O. Smith, Bethlehem Steel, Kaiser Steel U.S. Steel — All U.S.A. Firms	£ 79.50
(iv) M/s Stewarts & Llyods (U.K.)	£60.00

(e) Yes Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know the composition of the Board which considered these tenders and the comparative merits of the different tenderers?

Mr. Speaker: How can he go on giving the merits of the different tenderers? Generally he may give what are the considerations.

Shri A. M. Tariq: He may answer the first part of the question, namely, the composition of the Board which considered these tenders.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This is a concern where the Assam Oil Company hold the majority shares and the Government of India are 33 per cent partners. The pipeline tenders were

considered by the representatives of the Assam Oil Company. We are also represented on the Board in a minority capacity. Decisions are taken by majority votes or considerations. Wherever the Government think that certain decisions are being taken which are not consistent with the agreement or which are against the interests of the country, there alone they reserve the decision. Then the decisions are suspended by the Board of Directors. Within 45 days the Government have to intervene and try to persuade the parties to amend it. If they cannot, Government have to take a decision. In the case of these tenders we did not think that any situation has arisen where Government should intervene.

Shri Narasimhan: He wanted to know the composition of the Board.

Mr. Speaker: He has given that. He said that the majority of those in the Board of Directors or management, who look into this matter, come from the Company. The minority alone is represented by the Government.

Shri A. M. Tariq: Is it a fact that the Government of India's representatives visited some foreign countries, including Canada, to assess the comparative merits of the tenderers in this type of specialised work, namely pipeline laying? Did they also visit the West Asian region where large-scale pipeline operations have taken place? If so, what were their recommendations?

Mr. Speaker: Was it contemplated to associate other countries also in coming to these conclusions?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: In considering these tenders?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir. There was a study team deputed by the Government of India, which visited certain countries of the world for the purpose of acquainting themselves with the latest technology and the economic problems with regard to pipeline laying. It had nothing to do with advising in this tender business.

Shri Morarka: May I know the per mile construction cost of this pipeline according to the latest estimates?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Estimates have been made by the Government and also by the representatives of the Assam Oil Company, but I have not got them just now.

Shri Morarka: Is it a fact that this pipeline is going to cost us 160,000 dollars per mile as against 60,000 dollars only in America?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have got the information from the hon. Member. I will check it up and let him know more about it.

Shri A. M. Tariq: Is it a fact that the difference between the lowest and the second lowest tender is about £1,250,000? If so, may I know the reason for giving this tender to the second lowest tenderer?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have already indicated in part (d) of my answer the nature of the terms where I have quoted some figures per ton. The hon. Member can draw his conclusions from it.

Mr. Speaker: He only wants to know whether there is such a difference, that is, of a million and odd pounds between the highest tenderer and the next lowest tenderer.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There has been some appreciable difference between the highest and the lowest tender.

Shri Narasimhan: What was the exact difference?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have not got those figures to see with me just now.

Mr. Speaker: This relates to the tenders. The hon. Minister's answer must be more complete.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the board of the Oil India Company to decide about these tenders consisted of four foreigners and

one Indian and whether the representative of the Government of India, Shri K. K. Sahni, was previously employed with the Burma Oil Company. I also want to know whether this tender has a link with the Burma Oil Company because they invested the money and want this money to go back to them. Is it correct that this gentleman was employed with the Burma Oil Company previously?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The hon. Member has made some insinuations with regard to the officer who is conducting our work in a most efficient way. I do not know how to answer that question except to say that the officer concerned has been discharging his duties most efficiently and honestly and that we have had no complaints against him. This suggestion cannot be accepted by the Government.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is the hon. Minister in a position to throw some light on why the second highest tender was preferred to the lowest one? Can he give us some reasons for that, like, whether they have got greater experience or have been longer in the field or were considered better than the lower one?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The Government of India as such cannot go into the merits of all those considerations which might have weighed before the majority partners of this venture to select the tender. By and large many more questions are considered the most important being also the capability of a particular concern to do the job. Now, as I said, the experts of the Assam Oil Company were considering all these questions and they must have taken their decision putting all these considerations before them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What I said, without doubting the honesty of that gentleman. . . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member asks three questions in one question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My sentence was long.

Mr. Speaker: It is a simple question, namely, whether the officer who has been deputed by the Government of India was once in the service of Burma Oil Company. That is his first question.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not know what I am asked to answer. The whole thing has been very clearly stated in answer to part (e) of this question. The question asked was whether the lowest tender was accepted and I have said, "Yes, Sir", that is, the lowest tender has been accepted. If the suggestion is that the lowest tender has not been accepted then alone I am to answer certain questions....(*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: We will see. I will pass on to the other work.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Physical Health of Students

*686. **Shri Ramji Verma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation has recommended a minimum standard of physical fitness for students passing Matriculation or equivalent examinations;

(b) what will be the fate of those persons who fail to come up to that standard; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to improve the physical health of students?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The Board has recommended that those students who fail to achieve minimum standards of physical fitness should not be denied the right to pass the Matriculation or equivalent examination or barred from the pursuit of further studies but that their physical condition should be taken into account in considering their applications for

admission to Universities or for employment. This recommendation of the Board is under examination.

(c) On the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education & Recreation, and the All India Council of Sports, the following steps have been taken by the Government of India:—

(i) Model Syllabii of Physical Education for Boys and Girls from the Primary to the Higher Secondary Stage prepared by the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation have been recommended to the State Governments for introduction in educational institutions.

(ii) Grants have been paid to Vyayamshalas, Akharas, and other indigenous Physical Cultural Institutions for the purchase of Equipment and Library Books.

(iii) A National Physical Efficiency Drive, based on graded physical fitness tests, has been launched on a countrywide basis.

(iv) Under the Campus Works Projects Scheme, grants are being given to educational institutions for the construction of Recreation Halls-cum-Auditoria, Swimming Pools, Gymnasia, Sports Stadia, Pavilions and 400 metre Cinder Tracks. One essential condition for these grants is that the students should contribute manual labour to the extent of 5 per cent of the cost of each project.

(v) A Committee has been constituted to prepare Model Syllabii on Health Education for introduction in Primary Schools/Secondary Schools and Teachers Training Colleges. The Committee is now drafting the Syllabii.

(vi) Funds are being placed at the disposal of the State Governments/Centrally Administered Areas for distribution among the educational institutions of High/Higher Secondary School level and above, for the acquisition of playfields and purchase of Sports and Games Equipment.

The State Governments/Centrally Administered Areas have also been advised to constitute Playing-Fields Associations in the States to protect and conserve existing resources in play-fields and to find out, earmark and allocate fresh land for play-fields.

Order of Precedence in Manipur Administration

*696. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any standing order that the Chief Secretary of the Manipur Administration should take precedence above the Judicial Commissioner of Manipur in rank on State and ceremonial occasions in Manipur; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the order?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). According to the local Warrant published by the Manipur Administration on 15th January 1960 the Chief Secretary occupies a place just above the Judicial Commissioner.

Export of Coal

*697. **Shri B. Das Gupta:**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of coal sharply fell to 81,250 tons valued at about Rs. 31.59 lakhs in November, 1959 from 150,500 tons valued at Rs. 54·33 lakhs in the corresponding month in 1958;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this drop in export; and

(c) whether Government have enquired into the fact why coal export to Burma and Pakistan has dropped

sharply from 67,510 and 70,390 tons to 30,000 tons and 21,850 tons respectively, during November, 1959?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). A statement showing the exports of coal to different countries during November in 1958 and 1959, as well as the total exports in those years, is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 33]. Comparison of figures for individual months will not give a true picture of the position. Exports to Burma during 1959 were, in fact, higher than those in 1958. In the case of Pakistan, there was a decrease of about 38,000 tons. This was mainly due to the delay on the part of the Pakistan Government in completing the necessary arrangements.

Retention Prices to Steel Companies

*698. **Shri Khimji**: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price formula for grant of retention prices to two major steel companies in the private sector is due for revision at the end of March, 1960;

(b) what proposals Government have under consideration for a further examination of the price payable to steel companies; and

(c) whether it is proposed to fix uniform retention prices for steel, both in the public and the private sectors?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

Government Schools in Delhi

*699. **Shri M. B. Thakore**: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have taken any remedial measures to improve the standard of education and administration of the Government schools in Delhi;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in respect of the above; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following remedial measures have been adopted to improve the standard of education and administration in Government Schools:—

(i) Staff requirements in each school were reassessed on the basis of latest enrolment. Additional posts of teachers were sanctioned where found necessary. Posts sanctioned earlier in lower scales of pay were upgraded in accordance with scales actually prescribed by Government for various categories of teachers.

(ii) Less qualified staff was replaced by adequately qualified and experienced staff.

(iii) All sanctioned posts have been filled by qualified personnel except in the case of shortage categories. There is an acute shortage of teachers in subjects like Science, Mathematics, Domestic Science etc. Where the teachers of shortage categories are not available, arrangements have been made to depute teachers from the adjoining schools so that the teaching work in that subject may not suffer. Time Tables of the two schools have been so adjusted as to ensure that facilities of teaching are available in the two schools by one teacher.

(iv) Waiting lists of teachers have been maintained to ensure that even short term vacancies are filled up and the teaching work is not allowed to suffer.

(v) A new scheme of remedial teaching has been introduced in the schools. The scheme provides for special attention to the weak students by making special arrangement for teaching during

holidays and also in addition to the school hours.

(vi) From the current academic year warnings are issued to the Headmasters whose results are below the standard. At the same time the work of Headmasters who show good results is appreciated.

(vii) The work of each teacher is assessed with reference to his teaching ability and examination results, and his assessment is recorded in his Confidential Report.

(viii) Refresher Courses and Seminars are held for the benefit of subject-teachers and the heads. Assistance of Directorate of Extension Services is also availed of whenever available.

(ix) Useful suggestions are imparted to the heads of the schools in the form of special communications from the Directorate of Education.

(x) Necessary science material and other equipment is being provided to the schools on a larger scale than before.

(xi) Five Additional Deputy Inspectors have been appointed to inspect schools at regular intervals to ensure their efficient working. With a view to exercise proper administrative control over the schools and to meet their requirements more expeditiously the schools have been divided into six zones each under the charge of a Regional Inspector. The regional inspector will be personally responsible for the efficient administration of the schools under his charge under the over-all control of the Director of Education.

(c) The actual result of the steps enumerated above will be known only after a couple of years.

दिल्ली प्रशासन में हिन्दी

*७०१. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २२ दिसम्बर, १९५९ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १९२८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी को धीरे धीरे दिल्ली प्रशासन की सरकारी भाषा बनाने के सम्बन्ध में नियुक्त की गई समिति ने कुछ समय पूर्व जो प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया था क्या सरकार ने उस पर विचार कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस समिति के प्रतिवेदन और उस पर किये गये निर्णय की एक-एक प्रति पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) और (ख). समिति की रिपोर्ट अभी विचाराधीन है ।

Freight Adjustment Account

*702. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 721 on the 1st December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the proposal for settlement of freight adjustment account received from M|s Tata Iron and Steel Co.;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether the manner of adjustment has been decided; and

(d) the nature of steps taken so far for the realisation of amount due to Steel Equalisation Fund from the main producers of steel?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

Higher Technological Institutes

*703. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the work of the three Higher Technological Institutes at Madras, Bombay and Kanpur has proceeded; and

(b) how far necessary staff has been appointed and students admitted in the Institutes?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The Institute at Bombay has been functioning in temporary premises at Worli since 1958. In 1959, the under-graduate courses were shifted to the permanent site at Powai and from July 1960, all work will be done there.

The Madras Institute is functioning in temporary accommodation since 1959 and construction of workshop and other buildings has started at the permanent site at Guindy.

It is proposed to start the Kanpur Institute in 1960 in temporary premises and construction of buildings will be taken in hand soon.

For the first degree courses the Bombay Institute admitted 100 students each in 1958 and 1959, and the Madras Institute 120 students in 1959. Besides the Director, 77 persons have been appointed on the academic staff of the Bombay Instiute in addition to 13 Unesco Professors. Madras has three German Professors and 12 members of the staff in addition to the Director.

Tractors

*704. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Ram Garib:
Shri Goray:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that I.A.F., Chakeri, has manufactured a small tractor; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to manufacture such tractors on mass scale?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) I.A.F. technicians of the Maintenance Command Development Centre, Kanpur have designed, produced in prototype and put through trials a tractor for towing aircraft. In view of its low and user cost, a developmental project to render it multipurpose by attachment of the necessary agricultural implements has also been perfected by the I.A.F. The tractor was exhibited at the Defence Pavilion of World Agricultural Fair from 22nd February 1960 along with other agricultural equipment developed by Defence Establishment.

(b) Sir, it is too early to say that. First of all, Sir, we have to carry out certain tests, etc. and when that work is complete, it will depend on various factors like the civil trade demand and our own requirements.

The I.A.F. have to carry out tests on the tractor. The question of manufacture will be considered later with due reference to factors like the civil demand and our own requirements.

Crime Situation in Delhi

*705. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of crimes reported and the number of offenders appre-

hended by the Police in Delhi during 1959;

(b) whether it is a fact that the crime situation in Delhi has deteriorated during 1959; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) 10,184 cases under the Indian Penal Code and 5,263 cases under local and special laws were reported during 1959. 13,685 persons were apprehended.

(b) There has been no deterioration in the crime situation in Delhi during 1959. The figures show a downward trend.

(c) Does not arise.

Ferrochrome Plant in Orissa

*706. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 735 on the 9th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the necessary plant and machinery required for setting up of the Second Ferrochrome Plant in Orissa have been imported by now; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The main difficulty seems to be in getting an assured supply of power to the extent of 20,000 K.W.H. required for this plant. This has presumably prevented the firm from placing orders on foreign suppliers, for the plant and machinery.

देवनागरी लिपि

*७०७. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री रा० च० माझी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री १८ नवम्बर, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उस संशोधित देवनागरी लिपि को आरम्भ करने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है जो कुछ समय पूर्व अंतिम रूप से स्वीकार की गई थी; और

(ख) भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों द्वारा वह लिपि कहां तक प्रयोग में लाई गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) और (ख) भारत सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि वे सरकारी क्रियाकलापों के सभी क्षेत्रों में वर्तमान देवनागरी लिपि के स्थान पर संशोधित लिपि का प्रयोग करें । आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए इस सूचना की एक प्रतिलिपि भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को भी भेज दी गई है । ऐसे निर्णय क्रमिक रूप से कार्यान्वित होते हैं और होने भी चाहियें क्योंकि (१) यंत्र उपकरणों में आवश्यक परिवर्तन करने में कुछ समय लगेगा, और (२) वर्तमान पुस्तकों, मेनुअलों, रजिस्टरों, फार्म इत्यादि को त्याग कर उन्हें दोबारा एक साथ संशोधित लिपि में छपवाना अव्यवहारिक और अनुचित होगा ।

Purchase of U.P. Zamindari Abolition Bonds by Banaras Hindu University

*708. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 324 on the 26th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the inquiry into the purchase of U.P. Zamindari Abolition Bonds by the Banaras Hindu University has since been completed;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the report of the inquiry will be laid on the Table; and

(c) the action taken on the report?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement embodying the results of the departmental inquiry into the purchase of U.P. Zamindari Abolition Bonds by the Banaras Hindu University has already been laid on the Table of the Sabha on the 3rd March, 1960.

(c) The question as to the necessity of further investigation into the transactions and, if so, the mode thereof, is receiving consideration.

Beggar Problem in Delhi

820. **Shri B. C. Mullick:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 340 on the 23rd November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the recommendations of the Delhi School of Social Work on the beggar problem of Delhi; and

(b) if so, what recommendations have been accepted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The question of extending the Bombay Beggars Act, 1945, to Delhi is under consideration.

It is proposed to re-organise the Poor House (Seva Kutir) and to increae its capacity so as to accommodate 300 adults (200 men and 100 women) and 100 children in separate sections. The Children's section has already been started.

The proposal to have separate institutions for different categories of beggars will be taken up during the Third Five-Year Plan period.

मंत्रियों के भत्ते

८२१. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष १९५८-५९ में भारत सरकार के प्रत्येक मंत्री को भत्तों के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : मांगी गई सूचना का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३४]

Cases under Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955

822. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases have been taken up for offences under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 in India during August-December, 1959; and

(b) what percentage of such cases ended in conviction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being obtained from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Grant to Jabalpur University

823. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money proposed to be given as grants to the Jabalpur University by the University Grants Commission during 1959-60; and

(b) the amount actually given during 1958-59?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Rs. 99,800.

(b) Rs. 1,800.

Arrests under Arms Act in Delhi

824. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons arrested in Delhi under Arms Act in 1959:

(b) the number out of them convicted; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the production of unlicensed arms?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 309.

(b) So far 129 persons have been convicted.

(c) Raids are organised by the police whenever any reliable information is received by them, and police vigilance is maintained.

मध्य प्रदेश में महाविद्यालय

८२५. **श्री रा० च० शर्मा :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(१) मध्य प्रदेश में किन-किन स्थानों पर तीन वर्ष के स्नातक पाठ्यक्रम के लिए महाविद्यालय खोले गये हैं;

(ख) १९५९-६० में इन महाविद्यालयों को कितनी सहायता दी गई और वह कब दी गई;

(ग) जिन महाविद्यालयों में विज्ञान की शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध है उन्हें कितनी विशेष सहायता दी गई या देने का विचार है; और

(घ) वैज्ञानिक उपकरण के लिए इन महाविद्यालयों को कितनी सहायता देने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) और (ख). विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३५]

(ग) और (घ). त्रिवर्षीय उपाधि पाठ्यक्रम योजना के अन्तर्गत दी गई सहायता में वैज्ञानिक शिक्षण तथा वैज्ञानिक उपस्कर की व्यवस्था भी सम्मिलित है । अतः ऐसे महाविद्यालयों को कोई विशेष सहायता नहीं दी जाती ।

Salary Scales of College Teachers

826. { Shri D. C. Sharma: / Shri Sanganna:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total grant sanctioned by the Centre to each State Government for increasing the salary scales of college teachers during 1958-59; and

(b) whether all the States have utilised the grants in full?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Nil. Grants for this purpose are given to the Colleges by the University Grants Commission through the Universities concerned.

(b) Does not arise.

Education in Andamans

827. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the steps taken by Government during 1959-60 so far for the development of education in the Union Territory of the Andaman Islands?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The following steps have been taken during 1959-60 so far for the development of education in the Islands:—

(i) Sixteen new primary schools including one in the tribal area were opened.

(ii) The Girls Senior Basic School was upgraded to a Higher Secondary School.

(iii) Sixty-two additional teachers were recruited.

(iv) Scholarships amounting to Rs. 29,685 were awarded to students for higher studies on the mainland.

(v) Equipment and furniture costing Rs. 51,370 were provided to the various schools.

(vi) A Headmaster was given training in administration of Basic Education at the National Institute of Basic Education, New Delhi.

(vii) Three new school buildings were constructed.

Development of Urdu in Punjab

828. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have forwarded any proposal to the Central Government in 1959-60 so far for grants for development of Urdu language; and

(b) if so, the nature of the proposals submitted?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Hindi Typing and Shorthand

829. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2123 on the 3rd September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the question of imparting training in Hindi Typing and Hindi Shorthand;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) if the scheme has not been finalised as yet, when it is likely to be finalised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A centre has been established at New Delhi with provision for training of 400 persons in Hindi typing and 100 persons in Hindi shorthand annually.

(c) Does not arise.

Economy Board

830. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 951 on the 4th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since assessed the results of the suggestions made to all Ministries in repect of better and more economical method of work; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A statement showing the position as intimated to the Central Economy Board upto the middle of February 1960, is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 36].

Bombay Beggars Act

831. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1631 on the 17th December, 1959 and state at what stage is the question of extending the Bombay Beggars Act to Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The matter is under consideration.

Banaras Hindu University

832. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 465 on the 1st December, 1959 and state when Government expect to lay on the Table a copy of the draft audit report of the Banaras Hindu University for 1957-58?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The question of presentation of the audit reports on the accounts of the Central Universities, including the Banaras Hindu University, to the Parliament is still under consideration. The House will be informed of the decision in that regard in due course.

Development of Sports and Games

833. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been set up to prepare schemes for the development of Sports and Games in the country for implementation during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, who are members of this Committee; and

(c) whether this Committee has made any progress in its work?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) *Chairman*

1. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur

Members

2. H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala
3. Shri Jaipal Singh
4. Prof. S. M. Moinul Haq
5. Shri M. N. Kapur

(c) On the request of the Committee, all National Sports Federations/Associations, and State Sports Councils were asked to give details of their development programmes to be implemented during the Third Plan period. The data so far collected will be placed before the meeting of the Committee to be held on the 11th March, 1960.

Accommodation for Civilian Employees

834. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ratio of assessed rent and market rent of permanent accommodation is 1 and 1½;

(b) if not, the ratio and rent for various classes of quarters occupied by the Class I to Class IV Defence civilian employees;

(c) whether it is a fact that the ratio of assessed rent and market rent for hutted type of accommodation is one and 4 to 15 times;

(d) what are the reasons for this abnormal variation and the steps taken to bring into line with permanent accommodation; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the market rent of hutted accommodation at Anand Parbat has been revised and in some cases it exceeds the total emoluments of the employees?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (d). The market rent normally represents the rent prevalent in adjoining area for similar accommodation, and does not, therefore, bear any fixed ratio to the assessed rent of Government accommodation.

(e) Under the existing rules, individuals regarded as unauthorised occupants of Government accommodation are liable to pay full assessed rent or market rent of the accommodation, whichever is higher. In some cases, it is possible that rent to be charged from an unauthorised occupant of accommodation at Anand Parbat under the above rules may be higher than his emoluments. Although market rent of Government accommodation at Anand Parbat has not been determined as there is no similar accommodation in the locality, experience has shown that in Delhi area full assessed rent is generally higher than market rent.

Hutted Accommodation

835. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of civilian employees of the Defence Services allotted war built hutted accommodation during 1947-48 controlled by the Staff authorities of Military, Air and Navy at the following places in Delhi:

Anand Parbat, Delhi;

Delhi Cantt.;

Delhi Cantt.

(b) the number of civilian employees occupying the hutted accommodation at the above places on the 1st September, 1959;

(c) whether it is a fact that the market rent of hutted accommodation at Anand Parbat has been revised abnormally during 1958-59 and recovered from the employees without any reference to them;

(d) whether the individuals occupied the accommodation unauthorisedly;

(e) if not, why they should be treated unauthorised while serving in Delhi; and

(f) whether they are being paid the house rent allowance admissible to them?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). A statement is given below:—

STATEMENT

	No. of civilian employees allotted hutted accommodation during 1947-48	No. of civilian employees occupying hutted accommodation on 1-9-1959
Anand Parbat, Delhi	102	121
Red Fort, Delhi	Nil	Nil
Delhi Cantonment .	216	160

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Delhi|New Delhi and Delhi Cantonment are treated as separate stations for purpose of allotment of accommodation. Individuals posted initially to one of these stations and subsequently to the other station, who continue to retain their accommodation at the old duty station beyond the prescribed period are treated as unauthorised occupants.

(f) House rent allowance is not admissible to civilian employees in occupation of Government accommodation.

Balika Ashram near Simla

836. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Balika Ashram is proposed to be set up near Simla;

(b) the number of orphans and handicapped children that are proposed to be settled there;

(c) the amount provided for the same; and

(d) whether the handicapped children and orphans will be imparted any vocational training?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 25.

(c) No provision has been made for the Balika Ashram as such. The expenditure is proposed to be met out of the current year's provision of Rs. 1·16 lakhs for the Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care Programme of the Himachal Pradesh Administration.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Higher Education in Laccadive and Minicoy Islands

837. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether any arrangements for imparting higher education have been made in the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): At present educational facilities in the Islands exist only up to the elementary stage. For higher education students are sent to the mainland and they are granted stipends for financing their studies. A High School with hostel facilities is, however, proposed to be opened in one of the Islands soon.

Police Dogs for Delhi

838. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Police has been sanctioned Rs. 1,500 by Delhi Administration, to have a squad of five dogs for the detection of crime; and

(b) if so, whether the above dogs have already been purchased?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes. A sum of Rs. 1,500 has been sanctioned for the purchase of five Police dogs.

(b) Steps are being taken to purchase them.

Loan to TISCO and IISCO

839. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1176 on the 9th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the terms of repayment of the advance made to the Tata Iron and Steel Company and the Indian Iron and Steel Company have since been determined; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Acts

840. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** / **Shri Radha Raman:**

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Acts or Rules framed by the Central Government under Central Acts, provisions of which were challenged in High Courts and Supreme Court during the year 1959;

(b) the number of such of the impugned Acts and Rules in which the Courts invalidated some of the provisions; and

(c) the number of cases pending?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Narcotics

841. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total approximate number of addicts of narcotics in India in Union territories and States separately during the calendar years 1957, 1958 and 1959; and

(b) the total amount of narcotics sold to registered addicts in Union territories and States separately where there is complete ban on sale of narcotics except on permits to permit-holders?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a)

Opium

A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 37].

Ganja and Bhang

Addicts to ganja and bhang are not registered by the Union territories

and States and therefore, the information is not available.

(b) *Opium.*

Information regarding the actual quantities of opium sold to the addicts by the States and Union territories is not available. The quantities of opium supplied by the opium factory, Ghazipur to the Union territories and States during the last three years are given in a statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 38].

Ganja and Bhang

Addicts are not required to be registered and therefore, the information is not available but the quantities of ganja and bhang consumed in the various States and Union territories during 1957, 1958 and 1959 are given in a statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 39].

Visit of Ministers to Kerala

842. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ministers and Deputy Ministers who went to Kerala in January, 1960;

(b) their names and expenditure incurred for each Minister and Deputy Minister;

(c) whether they utilised Kerala State Government vehicles for touring Kerala for the purpose of election campaign; and

(d) the amount spent by the State Government on such vehicles?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Twelve.

(b) (1) Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

(2) Shri Morarji Desai.

(3) Shri V. K. Krishna Menon.

(4) Shri S. K. Patil.

(5) Shri D. P. Karmarkar.

(6) Dr. Punjabrao S. Deshmukh.

(7) Dr. K. L. Shrimali.

(8) Shri B. Gopala Reddi.

(9) Shri M. V. Krishnappa.

(10) Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon.

(11) Shri A. M. Thomas.

(12) Shri S. V. Ramaswamy.

No expenditure was incurred by the Central or State Government for election work in the case of any Minister or Deputy Minister.

(c) State Government vehicles were hired for the use of some of the Ministers but the hire charges were not debited to the State or the Central Government.

(d) Nil.

S.C. and S.T. in Andhra Pradesh

843. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have requested for any grant for the implementation of the schemes of Scheduled Castes and Tribes during the remaining period of 2nd Five Year Plan;

(b) the total amount asked for; and

(c) the amount sanctioned by Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is given below:—

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Category of Backward Classes	Amount asked for and Provision made during			
	1959-60		1960-61	
	State Sector	Central Sector	State Sector	Central Sector
1. Scheduled Castes .	42·34	15·46	45·00	10·47
2. Scheuled Tribes	53·82	42·06	49·00	46·41
TOTAL . .	96·16	57·52	94·00	56·88

Colonies for S.C. in Bombay

844. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether any schemes have been submitted by the Bombay Government for constructing colonies for the Scheduled Castes during 1959-60 and 1960-61?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Yes, Sir, and they have been approved. These schemes are intended to benefit 355 families in 1959-60 and 300 families in 1960-61.

S.C. and S.T. in Bombay State

845. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the actual amount spent on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes agriculturists in Bombay State during 1959-60 so far; and

(b) the number of agriculturists benefited thereby?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The required information is being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Manipur Rifles

846. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the combatants of the Manipur Rifles are allowed to draw only half the monthly dearness allowance paid to other Government servants of the Manipur Administration; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The combatants of the Manipur Rifles are allowed dearness allowance at half rate as they are entitled to free rations unlike other employees of the Manipur Administration. Non-combatant personnel of the Manipur Rifles, who are not entitled to free rations, get dearness allowance at the same rate as other employees of the Administration.

Pay Commission's Recommendations

847. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recommendation of the Central Pay Commission regarding the grant of compensatory rice allowance of Rs. 13·50 p.m., available to Assam

Government employees, to the employees of the Manipur Administration also; and

(b) if so, when the recommendation would be implemented?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The Pay Commission have observed in their Report that the request of the Manipur Staff to be given the benefit of the rice allowance sanctioned in Assam deserves sympathetic consideration. The question is under examination.

Pay Commission's Recommendations

848. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether dearness allowance is being consolidated with basic pay in the Union territories according to the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission; and

(b) if so, when it is to take effect?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The question regarding merging of dearness allowance in the basic pay of the employees in the Union Territories as recommended by the Pay Commission, is under examination.

Archaeological Museums

849. Shri C. R. Narasimhan: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the functions of the different sites and museums maintained by the Department of Archaeology;

(b) whether there are similar sites and museums at different places administered by the Geological, Zoological, Anthropological and Botanical Surveys of India;

(c) what are the prescribed educational and technical qualifications of the curators of these museums under the control of the Department of Archaeology;

(d) who controls these museums and advises the curators from time to time;

(e) what are their educational and technical qualifications;

(f) what is the connection between the subject of archaeology and the subject of museology, which is concerned with the organisation and administration of museums; and

(g) whether Government have considered at any stage the desirability of administering all the archaeological sites and museums through the National Museums, New Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The site museums of the Department of Archaeology house the objects excavated or collected from the site or from near the site; the local museums house objects connected with the monuments in or near which they are located.

(b) The Geological Survey of India does not administer site/other museums similar to those maintained by the Union Department of Archaeology. There is one Section in the Indian Museum at Calcutta called the Industrial Section under the Botanical Survey of India displaying economic plants and plant products. The Survey is also developing one Botanical Gallery there. Anthropological Gallery of the Indian Museum, Calcutta is administered by the Department of Anthropology. In addition to the existing Zoological galleries of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, two small regional Museums are in the process of being set up at the Eastern Regional Station at Shillong and the Western Regional Station at Poona.

(c) M.A. in Indian History with Sanskrit or the Prakrits or Arabic or Persian at the B.A. stage or M.A. in Sanskrit or the Prakrits or Arabic or Persian with Indian History at the B.A. stage, or M.Sc. in Anthropology with special knowledge of icono-

grapry or numismatics or pre-history as required.

(d) The museums are primarily controlled by the Superintendent of the Museums Branch of the Union Department of Archaeology, who also advises the curators.

(e) The qualifications of the present imcumbant are:—

(i) Master's degree in Ancient Indian History and Culture.

(ii) Experience in the Archaeological Section, Indian Museum.

(f) The site and local museums of the Union Department of Archaeology deal with Archaeology and as such are intimately connected with the Union Department of Archaeology.

(g) No, Sir.

Output of Steel

850. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the total output of steel during 1958-59; and

(b) to what extent the *per capita* consumption of steel has increased during 1958-59?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 14,32,603 tons.

(b) *Per capita* consumption of Steel in 1958-59 (including imports) was 15·21 lbs., as against 17·75 lbs. in 1957-58.

Sindhudurg Fort, Malvan

851. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fort Sindhudurg of Shivaji in Malvan in Bombay State is under the supervision of Archaeological Department of India;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for its repairs during 1958-59 and 1959-60;

(c) whether any request for major repairs of that monument was received; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) 1958-59 .. Rs. 4,900
(ii) 1959-60 .. Rs. 3,500

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The repairs considered necessary for the proper conservation of the Fort have been initiated.

Primary School Teachers in Tripura

852. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have paid the sanctioned grant to Tripura Administration to increase the salary of primary school teachers there; and

(b) if so, whether the full sum has been utilised?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The scales of pay of the teachers were last revised in 1953. As the salaries have not been revised thereafter, the question of giving any grant for the purpose does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

Pending First and Second Appeals in High Courts

853. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of first appeal and second appeal cases which are pending in the High Courts of India for the last 20, 18, 16, 10, 8 and 6 years separately?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The information is being obtained and

will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Pending Civil Appeals in Supreme Court

854. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of cases of civil appeals which are pending in the Supreme Court of India for the last 8, 6, 4 and 3 years separately?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The information is being obtained and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Small Savings

855. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state which State, district and city is leading in Small Savings drive in India during 1959?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The State, district and city of Bombay.

New Colleges in Orissa

856. { Shri P. G. Deb: Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government asked for educational aids for providing facilities in existing colleges and for opening new colleges; and

(b) if so, whether this request has been considered by the Standing Committee of Central Advisory Board of Education on the 4th February, 1960?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Standing Committee was of the view that the matter be left for discussion in connection with the Third Five Year Plan between the State Government, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Education and the Planning Commission.

Service Associations

857. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names, addresses and other descriptions of Service Associations recognised by Government so far under the Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1959 or any other law previous to the year 1959;

(b) the number of persons who are members of each of such Associations;

(c) whether recognition of any service association or associations has been withdrawn during the current year; and

(d) if so, the authority under which the recognition was withdrawn and the reasons for withdrawing the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from various Ministries/Departments etc. and will be laid on the table of the House.

Grants to Punjab University

858. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the amount given as grant to the Punjab University by the University Grants Commission during 1959-60 so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Rs. 16,54,270·18 nP. (upto 26th February, 1960).

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा हिन्दी परीक्षाएं

८५९. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय हिन्दी-परीक्षायें आरम्भ करना चाहता है; और

(ख) इन परीक्षाओं में उत्तीर्ण होने पर कौन से प्रमाण-पत्र दिये जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) और (ख). दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय ने १९५१-५२ में हिन्दी में एक डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम आरम्भ किया था जो कि अभी तक जारी है।

कांगड़ा की चित्रकला शैली

८६०. { श्री हेम राज :
श्री पद्म देव :

क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा प्रोत्साहन न मिलने के कारण कांगड़ा की चित्रकला शैली मिटती जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके पुनरुत्थान के लिए सरकार ने क्या पग उठाये हैं या उठाना चाहती है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायूं कबिर) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) सरकार खुद किसी कला के रूप को फिर से जीवित नहीं कर सकती लेकिन कांगड़ा की चित्रकला शैली की जानकारी बढ़ाने के लिए नीचे लिखी कार्रवाई की गई है :—

(१) कांगड़ा शैली के चित्रों को खरीदना;

(२) कला के एलबमों और ब्रोशर का प्रकाशन;

(३) कांगड़ा घाटी की पेंटिंग्स पर आधारित एक डाकूमन्टरी फिल्म; और

(४) विभिन्न जर्नलों में लेखों और चित्रों का प्रकाशन।

Allotment of Lands to S.C. and S.T.

861. Shri Pramathanath Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 62 lakh acres of land and a sum of about rupees 78 lakhs as assistance was given to agriculturists belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward Classes in 1958-59; and

(b) if so, the break-up of these figures (State-wise)?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Government have no precise information about the area of land allotted or the financial assistance granted to agriculturists belonging to these classes.

Pakistani Nationals

862. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals arrested in Tripura during 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60;

(b) the number of court cases instituted against Pakistani nationals in Tripura; and

(c) the number of cases in which they were convicted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) 1957-58 4,044
1958-59 .. 2,355
1959-60 (up to January 1960) 1,276

(b) 3,566.

(c) 3,195 cases involving 6,541 persons.

Text Book Selection Committee of Tripura

863. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Text Book Selection Committee has been set up by

Tripura Administration for the selection of text books for the schools of Tripura for the current year;

(b) if so, whether the committee has invited any text books from the publishers; and

(c) the procedure adopted by the committee in selecting text books?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir, for selection of text books for Classes I to V.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Committee appoints a Sub-Committee for the selection of Text Books. The books selected by the Sub-Committee are finally approved by the Text Book Advisory Committee.

Zumia Colony in Tripura

864. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tribal zumia colony set up at Takshapura, Soranmia, Tripura has been abandoned; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shimati Alva): (a) and (b). A tentative list of sites of Jhumia colonies was prepared in 1957-58 and Takshapara in Sonamura Division was included in that list as one of the tentative sites, but no colony has been set up at Takshapara so far. The question of abandoning the Jhumia colony at Takshapara does not, therefore, arise.

Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Schools of Tripura

865. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any shortage of teaching staff in the Higher Secondary and Multipurpose schools of Tripura;

(b) if so, the causes of that shortage; and

(c) the steps taken to remove that shortage?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Non-availability of adequately qualified teaching staff.

(c) Prescribed qualifications for teachers of the Higher Secondary Schools have since been relaxed and it is expected that the shortage of the teachers will be removed very considerably.

Russian Students Learning Indian Languages

866. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many students from Russia are coming in India to learn different Indian languages;

(b) how many such students visited our country during the past ten years for this purpose and in which States they stayed; and

(c) what amount has been spent by Government of India so far on these students?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Release of Prisoners on Parole in Manipur

867. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the **Minister of Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of prisoners released in Manipur on parole or furlough under the new rules so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): None. No prisoner has applied for parole or furlough so far.

Coal Supply to Indore Textile Mills

868. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the textile mills of Indore are likely to close down due to short supply of coal;

(b) if so, the steps taken to rush coal to these mills;

(c) the collieries from which supplies are made to these mills; and

(d) the quantity of coal supplied to these mills in 1958 and 1959 (year-wise)?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No.

(b) Arrangements have been made to move the requisite supplies in block rakes from the Pench, Chanda, Korea and Rewa coal fields. Allotment of wagons for coal moving from the West Bengal and Bihar fields has also been stepped up.

(c) Supplies are drawn mainly from the Pench, Chanda, Korea and Rewa coal fields and, to some extent, from the West Bengal and Bihar fields.

(d)

Year	Supply made
1958	3,889 wagons
1959	3,882 wagons

Development of Sports

869. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount set apart by the Centre for development of Sports during the first three years of the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether the allotted money has been fully spent; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri K. L. Shrimali): (a) Rs. 105·05 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The shortfall in expenditure was primarily due to the following factors:

(i) The previous All India Council of Sports mainly concentrated on the requirements of the National Sports Federations and many of the schemes accepted by the Council were restricted in their scope (*e.g.* no grants could be paid to educational institutions for acquisition of playgrounds) and the demand for such schemes, therefore, proved to be less than was expected; and

(ii) Several of the schemes in force required contributory expenditure by the National Sports Federations/Associations and State Governments, who were not willing to apply for grants on that basis.

Output of Washed Coal

870. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri B. Das Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the present total output of washed coal;

(b) whether the total requirements of such coal for the Iron and Steel industries both in private and public sector have been assessed; and

(c) if so, what is the position?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The estimated output of washed coal during 1960 is about 2·02 million tons.

(b) and (c). At present, the requirements of coal for the Steel Plants both in the public and private sectors have been assessed at 8·09 million tons during 1960. These requirements are to be met partly in washed coal and partly in raw coal of higher grades. As an ultimate objective to meet their requirements fully in washed coal, steps are under way to set up new coal washeries.

School Hostels in Andhra Pradesh

871. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 932 on the 4th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the sum of Rs. 50,000 sanctioned for Nava Bharati Gurukul

Residential High School, Rajamundry has been fully utilised by the School; and

(b) whether the hostels have been completed or the work is still in progress?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The building is reported to be almost complete.

Students' Hostels for Gulburga Engineering College

872. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1209 on the 9th December, 1959 and state

(a) the further progress made in the construction of students' hostels for Gulburga Engineering College;

(b) whether any further amount over and above the sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been sanctioned; and

(c) if so, what is the total amount?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) According to a report received from the College, one of the three wings of the hostel has been constructed upto the door level.

(b) and (c). A further sum of Rs. 50,000 has been sanctioned.

Children of Working Mothers in Andhra Pradesh

873. Shrimati Laxmi Bai: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children of working mothers enjoying the special amenities given by the Central Government through the Central Social Welfare Board in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the places where the units are functioning at present; and

(c) the amount earmarked for this year and spent so far for this Scheme in Andhra Pradesh?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Central Social Welfare Board has initiated and is assisting a number of programmes for child welfare. It is not possible to indicate the number of children of working mothers from the total number of children receiving benefits under these programmes.

(b) and (c). No State-wise or item-wise allocation of funds is made by the Central Social Welfare Board. Information about the Centres/Institutions for child welfare run or assisted by the Board in Andhra Pradesh is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Centres for Adult Women in Andhra Pradesh

874. Shrimati Laxmi Bai: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of condensed course centres for adult women functioning in Andhra Pradesh with grant given by the Government of India and their location; and

(b) the strength of pupils at each centres?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 40].

(b) The grant of the Central Social Welfare Board is intended for imparting training to batches of about 25 students in each unit whereas the Government Special Schools for Adult Women admit 40 candidates to the 1st year class.

I.A.S. Officers on States Cadre in Central Government

875. Shri Manabendra Shah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the normal tenure of deputation of I.A.S., officers on States cadres with the Union Government;

(b) how many such officers are at present on deputation with the Central Government; and

(c) how many of them have overstayed their normal tenure and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) Joint Secretary	..	5 years
Dy. Secretary	..	4 years
Under Secretary		3 years.

(b) 218.

(c) 22. Most of them have been given short extensions of tenure in the public interest.

लोक नृत्यकारों को बृहत भोज

८७६. **श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गणतंत्र दिवस समारोह के सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम में भाग लेने के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों से दिल्ली आये हुए लोक नृत्यकारों के दलों को ३१ जनवरी, १९६० को तालकटोरा उद्यान में एक बृहत् भोज दिया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस भोज में कितने व्यक्तियों ने भाग लिया;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस भोज में लोगों को शराब भी दी गई थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस भोज में शराब, पर कितना खर्च हुआ ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) जी हां; पिछले वर्षों की तरह, इस वर्ष भी, तालकटोरा बाग के शिविर में एक "बड़ा खाना" भोज की व्यवस्था की गई थी।

(ख) राज्यों के लोक नर्तकों, और समारोह में अन्य भाग लेने वालों के अतिरिक्त, जो वहीं रह रहे थे, और खाना खाते थे लगभग ५० बाहर के व्यक्ति उस में निमंत्रित किये गये थे ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Free Education in Tripura Schools

877. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that free education has been introduced up to Class VIII in Tripura; and

(b) if, so, the names of the schools in which it has been so introduced?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). It has been decided by Government that no tuition fee should be charged upto Class VIII from the next academic session. This decision will apply to all Government Schools (including schools run by the Territorial Council) and recognised private Schools aided by the Government.

Temporary Employees

878. Sh-i Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government servants who have served for more than 10 years on the 1st January, 1960 and still continue to be temporary; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to make them permanent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(b) It is the policy of the Government that the bulk of the temporary posts which have been in existence for more than three years and which are required on a long term basis should be made permanent. Orders in the matter are summarised in statement given below. Confirmations against posts so declared permanent are made in accordance with the

rules pertaining to the appropriate service, grade or post.

STATEMENT

Convention of Temporary Posts into Permanent

(i) Ministries may, in consultation with Finance Ministry, convert temporary posts into permanent to the following extent:—

(a) Class I, II and III posts:

(aa) "Included" posts in Ministries and offices participating in the Central Secretariat Service, Central Secretariat Stenographers Service and Central Secretariat Clerical Service. Upto 80 per cent. of posts which have existed continuously for more than 3 years and which are likely to be required on a permanent basis. Posts so converted will be taken into account by the Home Ministry in the periodical refixation of the permanent strength of the services.

(bb) "Excluded" posts in Ministries and Attached Offices and posts in other offices.—Upto 80 per cent of the total number of posts which have continuously been in existence for three years and which are required on a permanent basis, i.e., in connection with work of a permanent nature.

(b) Class IV posts.—Upto 50 per cent. posts in each grade which have existed continuously for more than 5 years on 1st January, 1956, provided the posts are required on a permanent basis, i.e., in connection with work of a permanent nature.

(c) Ministries and Offices examined by Special Reorganisation Unit.—Actual number recommended for permanent retention by Special Reorganisation Unit in any grade.

Recruitment through Employment Exchange

879. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is incumbent for all Government Offices located in Delhi/New Delhi to make recruitment through the Employment Exchange; and

(b) if so, what action is taken in case some offices make direct recruitment?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b) Under the existing orders, recruitment to all Central Government services/posts, except those which fall within the purview of the Union Public Service Commission or for which special method of recruitment has been prescribed to meet their special requirements, is made through the Employment Exchanges. These orders apply to all offices including those located in Delhi/New Delhi. In case the Employment Exchanges fail to sponsor candidates of the required specifications, the employing authority can make recruitment from the open market by advertising vacancies in the press. Any appointment made in violation of these orders is treated as irregular.

भिलाई में मकानों का निर्माण

८८०. **श्रीमती मिनीमाता :** क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या भिलाई में मकान, नालियां तथा अन्य अनेक प्रकार के निर्माण-कार्य सरकार द्वारा स्वयं किये जा रहे हैं या ठेकेदारों द्वारा ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : भिलाई में मकानों, नालियों तथा अन्य प्रकार का निर्माण-कार्य ठेकेदारों द्वारा किया जा रहा है ।

राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास

८८१. **श्रीमती मिनोमाता :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास (National Book Trust) द्वारा अब तक कुल कितनी पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की गई हैं;

(ख) उन पुस्तकों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) प्रत्येक पुस्तक की कितनी प्रतियां छापी गई हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) पांच पुस्तकें प्रकाशित कीं ।

(ख) और (ग).

पुस्तकों के नाम	छापी गई प्रतियों की संख्या
१. द वायस आफ द अनइन-वाल्ड : लेखक श्री चक्रवर्ती राजगोपालाचारी (अंग्रेजी)	५,०००
२. इंडिया टुडे एंड टुमारो : (आजाद मेमोरियल लेक्चर्स) लेखक श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू (गुजराती)	३,०००
३. इंडिया टुडे एंड टुमारो : (आजाद मेमोरियल लेक्चर्स) लेखक श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू (कन्नड़)	३,०००
४. कलकी : लेखक डा० एस० राधाकृष्णन (तेलुगु)	२,०००
५. ज्वालामुखी : लेखक ए० जी० क्षेवड़े (मराठी)	३,०००

Honorarium to Census Workers

882. **Shri S. A. Mehdi:**
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been decided to give honorarium to Census workers; and

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). There is a proposal to pay some honorarium in connection with 1961 Census to enumerators in token of expenses incurred by them on buying house-numbering material and stationery for practice and on journeys to attend training, which is under consideration in consultation with State Governments. An expenditure of Rs. 1·6 crores, on the basis of 3·5 nP. per person enumerated, has been estimated on this account.

Steel Advisory Council

883. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first meeting of the Steel Advisory Council was held on the 6th February, 1960 at New Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether a statement will be laid on the Table showing the subjects discussed?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Being the inaugural meeting, there was only a general exchange of view-points on various aspects and facts of problems facing the steel industry and trade from the over-all angle, such as development of raw materials, regulation and planning of production of all units, training of technical personnel, rail transport for movement of raw materials and finished steel, relaxation of distribution control and question of reduction of price.

Overseers in Defence Departments

884. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of civilian engineering graduates employed as overseers in the Defence Departments are not given higher start of Rs. 160 as is done in Central Public Works Department etc.; and

(b) if so, the number of such qualified people working as overseers?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Orders similar to those in the Central Public Works Department for grant of higher initial pay of Rs. 160 in the scale of Rs. 100-8-140-10-300 to Section Officers (Overseers) who are Engineering graduates do not exist in the Military Engineer Service. However, higher initial pay may be given to deserving candidates who are recruited as Superintendent Grade II in the scale of Rs. 100-8-140-10-200-EB-10-300 in the Military Engineer Service on the basis of qualifications, experience, previous emoluments etc. Engineering graduates have the opportunity for appointment as Superintendent Grade I in the scale of Rs. 250-15-340-EB-15-400 in the Military Engineer Service to which there is no corresponding grade in the Central Public Works Department.

(b) No Engineering graduates are at present employed as Superintendent Grade II in the Military Engineer Service.

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENT TO SECOND SCHUDULE TO MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 191 dated the 20th February, 1960 making certain amendment to the second schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1966/60].

REGULATIONS FOR INDIAN NAVAL RESERVE AND INDIAN NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): Sir, on behalf of Shri Raghuramaiah, I beg to lay on the Table, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957, a copy of the Regulations for the Indian Naval Reserve and the Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve published in Notification No. S.R.O. 53 dated the 20th February, 1960. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1967/60.]

12.08 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

STRIKE BY RIVER SURVEYORS AND HYDROGRAPHERS AT CALCUTTA PORT

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Sir, under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Transport and Communications to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The strike resorted to by the river surveyors and hydrographers at Calcutta Port.'

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): There are six Marine Services under the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, *viz.*, Assistant Harbour Masters' Service, Hooghly Pilot Service, Dredger and Despatch Service, Marine Engineers' Service, River Survey Service and Berthing Masters' Service. All are essential for the maintenance of the navigable channel

and for movement of ships into and from the Port of Calcutta.

In 1954, Government appointed a Ports Marine Services Enquiry Committee, popularly known as the Lokur Committee. It considered the demands of the various Marine Services mentioned above as also of similar services at Bombay. Its report made available in 1955 was duly considered by Government and certain decisions taken which have already been implemented.

However, there were many matters either not touched by the said Committee or raised subsequently, which have agitated the Marine Services of Calcutta port. Each of these services has put in a series of demands and all of them have been considered by the Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners. The view taken by the Chairman is that the demands now made by the different services cannot be considered piecemeal, for that would upset the delicate balance which exists among themselves and would, therefore, worsen instead of improving the present position.

He has recommended and Government have accepted it in principle the appointment of a fresh Marine Services Enquiry Committee which should go into all the demands made by the six Marine Services of the Port of Calcutta and submit its recommendations to Government. Action in that direction is already under way.

The River Survey Service has a cadre strength of 41 and recruitment to it is made from among the Dufferin Cadets. Lately, due to unforeseen circumstances, the cadre strength fell short by 8 officers and since Dufferin Cadets were not available in sufficient numbers, the Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners, decided to explore other sources. With that end in view he issued an advertisement inviting applications from cadets in the Merchant Navy with one year's sea service. The River Surveyors' Association took exception to this and sent a written notice to the Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners on the afternoon of February 29, 1960, mentioning their whole lot of demands which should be satisfied immediately, otherwise they would go on strike from the 1st March, 1960.

The Chairman called them the same afternoon soon after the receipt of their letter and explained the entire position to them. He informed them that the proposed Marine Services Enquiry Committee would go into all of their demands along with the demands put forward by other Marine services and also that any method other than that of recruitment of Dufferin Cadets to the River Survey Service was being resorted to only as an emergency measure and that there was no desire on the part of the Port Commissioners to lower the standard of the Service. His assurances, however, had no effect on them and the Assistant River Surveyors went on strike from the 1st March, 1960.

Since the duties carried out by the River Survey Service were essential for maintaining the port operations, Government, on the request of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, declared employment in the River Survey Service as an employment to which the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance applied. This was done on the 2nd March, 1960.

The Head of the River Survey Service draws a salary of Rs. 1900 per month and his deputy Rs. 1700 per month. The other members called the Assistant River Surveyors are in the grade of Rs. 275-1400 and draw various allowances in addition. It is a matter of deep regret that such senior officers should have tried to force the issue by going on strike, practically without any notice. The demands made by them were of a sweeping nature and no decision could be taken on them without creating serious unrest among the other marine services of the Calcutta port.

On the evening of the 3rd March, after a discussion with the Chair-

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

man, Calcutta Port Commissioners, the River Surveyors' Association decided to call off the strike and all the Assistant River Surveyors on strike returned to duty on the morning of the 4th March, 1960. I am glad to say that during the period of the strike shipping movements in and out of the Calcutta port remained unaffected.

12·14 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

ORDER OF DISCUSSION ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS IN RESPECT OF THE GENERAL BUDGET.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I should like to announce the order of discussion and voting of Demads for Grants for the various Ministries in respect of the General Budget. Any changes in this schedule necessitated by unforeseen circumstances will be duly intimated to the House. The order is:

Law
Education
External Affairs
Information and Broadcasting
Food and Agriculture
Transport and Communications
Home Affairs
Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs
Community Development and Co-operation
Commerce and Industry
Health
Steel, Mines and Fuel
Defence
Labour and Employment
Rehabilitation
Irrigation and Power
Works, Housing and Supply
Finance.

Mr. Speaker: The other day when we were sitting in the Business Advisory Committee, this list or schedule was prepared, and we allotted time. It came up yesterday also, but we did not allot any time for the Atomic Energy Department and for Law. Two hours were provided provisionally for Atomic Energy and three hours for law. The hon. Minister said that Law might be given five hours and that the Atomic Energy Department might not come up for discussion this year. We wanted to know the reaction of the hon. Prime Minister, whether time was to be allotted for it. The Business Advisory Committee was in favour of not having it and allotting that time for Law.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: As desired by you, Sir, I consulted the Prime Minister and he said he was not particular about it, and therefore the two hours allotted for Atomic Energy we have added to Law.

12.16 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO 2 BILL, 1960

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1959-60 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1959-60 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Clauses 1, 2 and 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2 and 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

12.18 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further general discussion on the General Budget.

Before Shri Eacharan continues his speech, I would like to make an announcement. We agreed that with a view to complete the business for each day, the time taken immediately after the Question Hour for miscellaneous work will be added on to the rest of the day.

Today we are starting at 12.20, and therefore we will continue till 5.20. Such time will be added every day so that the work of the day may be completed.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I have no objection to adding, but we should not add on days when there is a half-hour discussion on the Order Paper.

Mr. Speaker: We shall try. Today we do not have a half-an-hour discussion.

Shri V. Eacharan (Palghat): Yesterday I was speaking about the agricultural producers. When we speak about this, we have to understand the conditions of the agricultural labourers also. They are the only section in the country who are not getting adequate and fair wages.

All the industries have revised their wage structure according to the cost of living index and profit margin, but the condition of the poor agricultural labourers who are producing food for the country has not changed. I think the Labour Ministry also has not thought of their problem.

The industrial labourers use to get all benefits. They have bonus, overtime, fixation of their wages, paid holidays, maternity benefits, machinery to settle their disputes etc., but the agricultural labourers have no such benefits.

All the industries have revised their wage structure according to the cost of living index and profit margin, when the prices of the agricultural commodities go up, the labourers are paid in cash, and when the prices of the agricultural commodities come down, they are paid in kind.

The Labour Ministry should understand the difficulties and the disparities in the wage structure of this section of the labourers also. According to the data published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the average wage rate of the agricultural labourer in India is 17.5 annas per man, and 10.8 annas per woman.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may speak a little more slowly and a little more loudly and with confidence in himself.

Shri V. Eacharan: The conditions in some of the States are still worse. In Orissa, the average wage is 11.5 annas per man and 7.9 annas per woman. In Madhya Pradesh, it is 12:8 annas per man and 7.9 annas per woman. In South India as a whole, the average wage is 16.2 annas per man and 9.8 annas per woman. This is very low. Moreover, there is no housing scheme for the agricultural labourers as there is for the industrial labourers. The industrial labourers have got their housing schemes, and the management also used to provide them with houses. So far as the agricultural labourers are concerned, in my State, formerly, the landlords used to give some plots of land to these agricultural labourers for construction of houses. When the question of permanency of tenure came up, that practice has been stopped, and the agricultural labourers are not getting any land. I hope the Labour Ministry and the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry will look into this problem and see that some provision is made for providing houses to this section of the labourers.

Another point which I would like to deal with is in regard to the unemployment problem. The unemployment problem is still very grave and large in the country. There are a large number of people who have registered their names with the employment exchanges for getting jobs. The majority of them are for the clerical and other supervisory jobs. At the same time, we find that the technically experienced people are less in number. So, there must be adequate provision for providing adequate facilities to train people according to the necessities of the various industries and their technical requirements.

As regards the Defence Budget, the country is facing threats from outside and requires an adequate number of trained men and equipment for reinforcement whenever required. The Finance Minister has pointed out in his speech that he will approach the House whenever an additional sanction of funds is required. I am sure the House will be ready to sanction any amount for the protection of our borders.

Regarding the taxation proposals, I have to make one observation, and that is in regard to the tax on bicycles. This is a poor man's vehicle, and as such, the burden on the cyclists should be reduced.

As regards my State, there is one irrigation scheme in my district, namely the Kanhirapuzha scheme in the Palghat district. This was investigated at the time of the First Five Year Plan itself, but it has not been taken up or included even in the Second Five Year Plan. This is a very useful scheme and will help to produce double the quantity of paddy produced in the district at present.

There are about ten lakhs acres of single-crop land in Kerala, which can be converted into double-crop land, if adequate facilities for lift irrigation, cheap electricity and chemical manures are made available. I request the Irrigation Ministry to provide large amounts for these lift irrigation schemes and thus help to produce as much quantity of paddy and other crops as possible.

Finally, I would submit that when the Third Five Year Plan is being finalised, special consideration should be given to the problems of Kerala, namely the problem of increasing food production and the problem of unemployment.

With these observations, I support the taxation proposals contained in this Budget.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to announce one thing to the House. As the day advances, I find that many hon. Members of the Opposition, whom I would like to call and to whom I would like to give opportu-

nities are not in their seats. There is a growing tendency in the House to dictate to the Speaker as to when he should call them. I condemn it.

An Hon. Member: They should forgo their chance.

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday, I looked at Shri D. A. Katti's seat, and I wanted to call him, but he was not in his seat. Similarly, I wanted to call Shri Vajpayee and many others also. He comes to me on the last day and then tells me, 'Sir, I must be called'. I want to give opportunities to every Group in the debate on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, in the discussion of the General Budget and on the Finance Bill. I want every Group to be represented, of course, with differences in the matter of numbers, but every Group will have an opportunity to express its views. It is from that point of view that I would like to call hon. Members. But I find that those hon. Members want to dictate to me as to when I should call them, at what time I should call them, whether before lunch or after lunch, whether on the first day or on the last day and so on. I am not going to show that indulgence hereafter. I find it very difficult to adjust. I am calling two hon. Members from the Congress Party and one hon. Member from the Opposition and thus I am trying to balance, but they make it impossible for me to do so. Therefore, no such requests hereafter will be entertained by me, if the hon. Members do not care to be in their seats.

I would like to say also one other thing. Whichever hon. Member I call and give an opportunity to speak, as soon as he speaks, feels as if he has no more duties to this House to discharge, so much so, that at the end of the day when I have reserved for some hon. Members to be called, I find that there is no quorum. If hon. Members are not present in their seats after they speak, I would not call them at all. It is very wrong. Hon. Members must appreciate the enormous responsibilities that they owe to the House and to the country at large. The House cannot be thin even in a Budget debate like this; I am rather surprised. I cannot but condemn this kind of indifference on the part of some hon. Members. There are other hon. Members who are continuously sitting here and who are not getting opportunities, but suddenly some hon. Member butts in and the moment he comes in, he feels that he must catch my eye; it is rather strange.

Shri Rami Reddy (Cuddapah): Those who are continuously present might be given more chances.

Mr. Speaker: I shall try to give a chance to the hon. Member as often as possible.

Now, let us proceed with the discussion. I would request hon. Members to bear all this in mind. They must show greater courtesy to this House and be present more often.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने सन् १९६०-६१ के आय-व्यय के आंकड़ों से सम्बद्ध जो प्रस्ताव रक्खा है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं और उन्हें बधाई देता हूं। उन्होंने बहुत सोच विचार कर के कर लगाये हैं —

Mr. Speaker: I have here a provisional list of the names of five or six hon. Members whom I will call after the hon. Member concludes. But it does not mean that others can go away immediately. That is my difficulty.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): If you give out the names, that will inevitably happen.

Mr. Speaker: What happens is that if I give them notice saying that I will call them, the others go away; if I do not, then these hon. Members

[Mr. Speaker]

go away. It so happens that only someone sits in the Chair and the rest go away.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): I did not go away .....(*Interruptions*).

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं अपने भाषण में वित्त मंत्री महोदय के सभी प्रस्तावों का समर्थन तो अवश्य करूंगा किन्तु साथ ही साथ मैं उचित समझता हूं कि जनता की उन बातों को भी मंत्री महोदय के सामने रख दिया जाय जिससे कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी प्राप्त कर लें और आयन्दा ऐसा सोच कर के बजट बनाया करें कि जिस से जनता का अधिक से अधिक ध्यान उन को रहे। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय की बजट स्पीच का स्वागत इसलिए करता हूं और बधाई उनके प्रस्तावों के लिए इसलिए देता हूं कि इस परिस्थिति में और आज के बदलते हुए युग में जब कि हम निर्माण के समय के बीच में से गुजर रहे हैं, देश ने ऐसी महान प्रगति की है जितनी कि संसार के किसी अन्य देश ने नहीं कर पाई। उस बढ़ती हुई आर्थिक व्यवस्था के समय करों का लगाना मुनासिब हो नहीं है अवश्यम्भावी हो गया है। उस की वजह यह है कि यदि हमें अपनी योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करना है, यदि देश की सुरक्षा और प्रतिरक्षा के लिये हमें ऊंचे दर्जे का प्रबन्ध करना है ताकि कोई भी शत्रु हमारी ओर आंखें उठा कर न देख सके और साथ ही साथ यदि इस देश में उद्योगों की बढ़ोत्री करनी है ताकि हम दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले में जा सकें तो हमें अपने आर्थिक ढांचे को बदलना होगा और उस के लिये करों का स्तर ऊंचा उठाना होगा।

मुझे इस बात का हर्ष है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने ऐसी वस्तुओं पर कर लगाने की व्यवस्था की है कि जो छोटे से छोटे व्यक्तियों और जनसाधारण पर अधिक असर नहीं डालतीं....

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : (फिरोजाबाद) : जैसे साइकिल है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अभी मैं उस पर आऊंगा, जरा सावधान रहें। मैं साइकिल पर आऊंगा और अन्य सब चीजों पर भी आऊंगा और आप जब मुझे उनके बारे में सुनेंगे तो प्रसन्न भी होंगे।

इसलिये आजकल की योजना के सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक है कि हम अपनी अर्थ व्यवस्था ऐसी करें कि अधिक से अधिक स्वावलम्बी बनते चले जांय और ऐसी मिश्रित आर्थिक स्थिति के दिनों में यदि हम केवल विदेशों पर ही आश्रित रहे और अपनी अर्थ व्यवस्था को ठीक न करें तो इसके लिए दूसरे देश भी हमारी तरफ उंगली उठायेंगे और यह कहेंगे कि इस देश में लोगों पर बोझा कम से कम दिया जाता है और बाहर पर ही आश्रय लिया जाता है। मुझे हर्ष है कि मंत्री महोदय ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है उसे उन्होंने बहुत सोच विचार करके प्रस्तुत किया है और इसमें कम से कम बोझे लोगों पर डाले गए हैं। हां इतनी बात का ध्यान अवश्य रखना चाहिये था कि योजना पर जो व्यय हो रहे हैं, बड़े बड़े निर्माण कार्यों पर जो व्यय हो रहे हैं, उनका नियंत्रण ठीक नहीं है और इस नियंत्रण के न होने के कारण धन का अपव्यय हो रहा है। हमारी बहुत सी धन की राशियां चोरी से जाती हैं, जो काम किया जाता है उसमें धोखेबाजी और दगाबाजी की जाती है और गलत तरीके से काम किया जाता है और लोग ठगी कर रहे हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सारे देश का कर्मचारी मंडल या अधिकारी वर्ग भ्रष्ट है, ठेकेदारों के अन्दर भी यह वृत्ति है, और जितना काम देश में हो रहा है उसमें आधे से अधिक रुपया इस तरह से

बरबाद चला जाता है कि जिसकी देखरेख होने की आवश्यकता है। मैं जानता हूं कि यदि उचित देख-रेख का प्रबन्ध किया जाए या कुछ जनता के प्रतिनिधियों का विश्वास किया जाए और उनसे कहा जाए कि आप भी देख-रेख करें और बतलाएं, और अगर हम बतलाएं तो उसकी आप तुरन्त ही जांच पड़ताल करके सीधी कार्रवाई करें, तो हमें भी इस बात का सहारा मिलेगा कि हमने जो बात जांच की है उस पर आपने शीघ्र ही कार्रवाई की है। लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि पटवारी से लेकर उच्च से उच्च कर्मचारी की बात चाहे कितनी भी गलत क्यों न हो, सरकार उस पर अधिक विश्वास करती है और जनता के प्रतिनिधियों पर वह उतना विश्वास नहीं करती।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : आप तो उलटे हो गए। क्या कहना चाहते थे और कहां चले गए ?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : देखते जाइए। जहां मैं बजट की प्रशंसा करता हूं वहां मेरे कुछ रचनात्मक सुझाव भी हैं। इसके अलावा जितना खर्च हो रहा है उसमें जो गडबड़ियां हो रही हैं वह अगर हम आप तक नहीं पहुंचाएंगे तो किस प्रकार आप उनको दूर कर सकेंगे। कल राज्य-सभा में मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया था कि किस प्रकार भ्रष्टाचार में हमारा रुपया जा रहा है और किस प्रकार करों की वसूली ठीक तरह से नहीं होती, इनकम टैक्स के अधिकारी और दूसरे विभागों के कर्मचारी जो करों को वसूल करने वाले हैं वे इतना भ्रष्ट हो गए हैं कि वे अपने छोटे से स्वार्थ के लिए बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों को छोड़ देते हैं और हम आये दिन देखते हैं कि इनकम टैक्स के अफसर लोग पूंजीपतियों और बड़े बड़े सरमायेदारों और उद्योग-पतियों की कारों में मुफ्त में सैर किया करते हैं और उनके पैसे से अपने घरों को भरते हैं और इसकी कोई जांच पड़ताल नहीं होती। यदि कोई आदमी उनको रिश्वत नहीं देता है तो उस पर इनकम टैक्स बढ़ा दिया जाता है। पर अगर कोई इनकम टैक्स अधिकारियों को लाभ पहुंचाता है तो उसका टैक्स इतना कम कर दिया जाता है कि उसका अनुमान भी नहीं लगाया जा सकता। और इस प्रकार का भ्रष्टाचार एक दो शहरों में नहीं सारे देश में फैला हुआ है। मैं जानता हूं कि अगर टैक्स वसूली ठीक प्रकार से की जाए तो देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था चौगुनी अच्छी हो जायेगी और जो कर भार आप बढ़ाना चाहते हैं वह आपको बहुत कम बढ़ाना पड़े या बिल्कुल ही न बढ़ाना पड़े। मैं ने देश भर में भ्रमण किया है और स्थिति की जांच की है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं आपने जो कर इस वर्ष बढ़ाए हैं वे अपनी दृष्टि से ठीक बढ़ाए हैं। लेकिन आप ने इस बात का ध्यान नहीं रखा कि करों की मोटी रूप रेखा के बारे में जनता के प्रतिनि-धियों को बिठाकर उनसे सलाह मशिवरा किया जाए। साल के लिये आप बजट लाते हैं लेकिन आज से ही अगले बजट की आप तैयारी करने लग जाते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि कम से कम हमको कुछ ज्ञान तो हो जाए कि आगे जो कर लगने वाले हैं उनका ढांचा क्या होगा। मैं देखता हूं कि जो चीजें देहाती और छोटे वर्ग के लोग उपयोग में लाते हैं उन पर टैक्स लगा दिया जाता है और जो चीजें बड़े लोग काम में लाते हैं या जो शहरों में काम में लायी जाती हैं उन पर उतना टैक्स नहीं लगाया जाता। उदाहरण के लिए साइकिलें हैं। उन पर टैक्स लगाया गया है। बड़े बड़े लोग और जो उद्योगपति हैं वह तो सदा मोटरकारों पर चलते हैं। लेकिन जो छोटे लोग हैं और जो देहात के लोग हैं उनके पास इतना पैसा नहीं है कि वे कार खरीद सकें। उनका एक मात्र साधन साइकिल है।

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

उस पर टैक्स लगाया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त देहातियों के पास ट्रेक्टर हैं, पनचक्कियां हैं, छोटे पम्प हैं जो कि डीजल आइल से चलते हैं, आपने डीजल पर टैक्स लगा दिया है। फिर आपने टिन प्लेट पर टैक्स लगाया है जिससे बाल्टियां और बक्से बनते हैं जिनको ग्रामीण काम में लाते हैं। आपने टिन प्लेट पर टैक्स लगा दिया। इस के कारण अब देहातियों को अपनी बाल्टियों के भी ज्यादा दाम देने होंगे। फिर आपने पिग आयरन पर टैक्स लगाया है जिससे हल, टायर और ग्रामीणों के काम में आने वाले दूसरे इम्प्लीमेंट्स बनते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त आपने एल्यूमीनियम पर टैक्स लगाया है जिसके बेतली, पतेली आदि बरतन बनते हैं जिनको देहाती काम में लाते हैं। अब उनको उनका भी दाम अधिक देना होगा। आपके यहां तो स्टेनलैस स्टील के बरतन होंगे, पर गरीब किसान तो एल्यूमीनियम के बरतनों से ही अपना गुजारा करता है। इस प्रकार उस पर यह टैक्स पड़ेगा। आपने छोटे छोटे मोटरों पर टैक्स लगाकर छोटे उद्योगों पर भी टैक्स लगा दिया। एक तरफ तो आप कहते हैं कि हम छोटे उद्योगों को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ आप छोटे मोटरों पर टैक्स भी लगा रहे हैं जो कि छोटे उद्योगों में काम में आते हैं। इन टैक्सों को देख कर मुझे तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि किसी ने विचार कर उन चीजों पर टैक्स बढ़ाया है जो कि देहाती दुनिया में काम में लायी जाती है। आपने इसी तरह से फुटवियर पर टैक्स लगा दिया है जिससे छोटे छोटे चमारों पर असर होता है जो कि जूते बनाते हैं। देहात में ज्यादातर लोग रबड़ के तले के या रबड़ की एड़ी लगे जूते पहनते हैं। वह ज्यादा तर कैनवास के जूते पहनते हैं जिनमें रबड़ का सोल होता है या जिनमें रबड़ की हीलें होती है। वह चमड़े के जूते नहीं पहन सकते। तो आपने इस तरह से अमीरों के जूतों पर टैक्स न लगा कर देहाती जनता के जूतों पर टैक्स लगाया है।

इसी तरह से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने बैटरियों पर टैक्स जो लगाया है उसका असर देहात पर बहुत पड़ने वाला है देहातियों को खबरें जानने का साधन अखबार नहीं है बल्कि रेडियो है जो कि वहां बैटरी से चलता है। इसी प्रकार उनके ट्रेक्टर में भी बैटरी काम में आती है। पर आपने बैटरियों पर भी टैक्स लगा दिया। मुझे लगता है कि ग्रामीण जनता पर हमारी सरकार का यह प्रहार है और शहरी जनता को किसी न किसी प्रकार से बचाने का प्रयत्न किया गया है।

बहरहाल मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार हो या राज्यों की सरकारें हों, इन सब का आज दारोमदार और आश्रय देहाती दुनिया पर है। अगर आप देहाती जनता की अपेक्षा करेंगे तो आप अधिक दिन तक पनप नहीं सकेंगे। हमें ग्रामीण जनता की तरफ अधिक झुकना पड़ेगा। उनकी सुख सुविधाओं का स्टैंडर्ड हमको बढ़ाना होगा। आप देखें कि कृषि की पैदावार जो कि पहले दस रुपए मन बिकती थी अब आपको दिल्ली में २० रुपए मन मिल सकती है। इस प्रकार देहात की पैदावार की महंगायी दुगनी हुई। लेकिन उनके मुकाबले में और चीजों की कीमतें चौगुनी, पंच गुनी और छः गुनी हो गयी हैं। इसलिए देहात का आदमी अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति को ठीक करने में असमर्थ हो रहा है और उसका बोझ बढ़ता चला जा रहा है जिसको कम करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि जिससे सब के बीच में बराबरी हो ताकि हम समाजवादी समाज व्यवस्था की ओर बढ़ सकें। लेकिन अभी तो हम देखते हैं कि एक वर्ग को ऊंचा

बढ़ाया जा रहा है और नीचे वर्ग को गिराया जा रहा है । आप चाहते है कि योजना के साथ साथ रोजगार बढ़ता जाय और लोगों की आमदनी का स्तर बढ़ता जाय लेकिन आप टैक्स इस तरह लगाते हैं कि एक आदमी की आमदनी बढ़ती चली जा रही है और दूसरे पर टैक्स का बोझ बढ़ता चला जा रहा है । आपको उन पर उतना ही कर लगाना चाहिए जितना वह सह सकें । एक कवि ने कहा है :

"तेते पैर पसारिये जेती लांबी सौर"

जितनी आपकी चादर लम्बी हो उतने ही आपको पैर फैलाने चाहिएं । कल राज्य-सभा में वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया था कि हम ने साइकिल पर केवल १० रुपया टैक्स बढ़ाया है । लेकिन वह इस बात को भूल जाते है कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने म जापानी साइकिल १८ रुपये में बिकती थी और आज कोई भी साइकिल १६० रुपये से कम में नहीं मिल सकती । मैंने स्वयं जापानी साइकिल १८ रुपये में खरीदी थी ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : खिलौना होगा ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जी नहीं, वह खिलौना नहीं था । उस समय हरकुलीस साइकिल ३५–३६ रुपये में मिलती थी । मैं ने स्वयं खरीदी है । आज उसके दोनों रिम भी १८ रुपये में नहीं मिल सकते । मैं कहता हूं कि यदि अधिक लोग साइकिल चलाते हैं तो इस में आपकी क्या हानि है । अगर दो करोड़ भी साइकिलें चलने लगें तो उससे क्या हानि है । वह उद्योग बढ़ेगा और अधिक आदमियों को उन में काम मिलेगा । आज भी साइकिल उद्योग में लाखों आदमी लगे हुए हैं । मानता हूं कि इससे आपके आयात में कमी हो गयी है और जो आपको पहले दो करोड़ अयात साइकिलों पर मिलता था वह अब केवल ५० लाख रुपये हो गया है । ठीक है, आप ने आर्थिक व्यवस्था सुधारी है, अपने करोड़ों लोगों को रोजगार दिया है, लेकिन अब आप उस को कम क्यों करना चाहते हैं ? मैं जानता हूं कि आप गांधीवादी व्यक्ति हैं, जिन की गांधी जी पर बहुत अधिक आस्था है । जो बजट श्री जान मथाई ने बनाया, जो बजट श्री सी० डी० देशमुख ने बनाया, या किसी तीसरे वित्त मंत्री ने बनाया, उन सब की रूप-रेखा यह थी कि साधारण आदमी का हनन किया जाय और एक वर्ग-विशेष को ऊंचा उठाया जाय । आप ने उन सब वित्त मंत्रियों के बजटों पर छाप लगा दी है और कुछ और आगे बढ़े हैं । मैं आप की सराहना करता हूं कि आप ने प्राहिबिशन यानी मद्य-निषेध किया है और मद्य के ऊपर आप ने कुछ टैक्स लगाये हैं । हम इस का स्वागत करते हैं । आप ने रेशम पर कुछ टैक्स लगाया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य "आप ने" नहीं, "इन्होंने" कहें । मैं ने कुछ भी कुसूर नहीं किया है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मेरा मतलब वित्त मंत्री से है ।

Acharya Kripalani: (Sitamarhi) in Hindi "Aap" means 'He'.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : हिन्दीमें "आप" को "ही" के लिए भी इस्तेमाल किया जाता है । मैं यह कह रहा था कि गांधी जी की नीति थी कि . . . .

आचार्य कृपालानी : कि आगे बढ़ो ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : . . विकेन्द्रीकरण हो । उन की यह भी इच्छा थी कि मद्य-निषेध हो और नमक पर कर न लगाया जाये । आप की ये बातें हम स्वीकार करते हैं । आप ने सिल्क पर कर लगाया है, उस को भी हम स्वीकार करते हैं, लेकिन बाकी चीजों पर आप ने ध्यान नहीं दिया कि और कर-वृद्धि कैसे हो सकती है गांधी जी कहते थे

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

कि पांच सौ रुपया महीना तन्ख्वाह आदमी के लिए काफी है ।

श्री हजराज सिंह : यह बात मत कहिये ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अगर आप समझते हैं कि महंगाई चौगुनी हो गई है, तो दो हजार रुपये की सीमा बांध दीजिये और उस के ऊपर तन्ख्वाह न बढ़े । अगर केन्द्रीय सचिवालय और मंत्रियों की तन्ख्वाह आधी कर दी जाये, तो सारे का सारा कर इकट्ठा हो जायगा और आप काम चला सकेंगे । (*Interruptions*) सात लाख आदमी आप के यहां नोकर हैं । (*Interruptions*) दो हजार की तो सीमा मैं ने बताई है ।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : माननीय सदस्य मैथेमैटिक्स नहीं जानते हैं ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : लेकिन उन की तन्ख्वाह कम नहीं होगी और भत्ते बढ़त जायेंगे । हम देखते जा रहे हैं कि हमारी नीति जनता के पास नहीं पहुंच रही है । जब हम जनता को बहुत समझाने की कोशिश करते हैं, तो वे कहते हैं कि बताओ हम किस तरह चलें । आज हमारे सामने एक समस्या खड़ी हो गई है कि हम सरकार की नीति का समर्थन करते हैं और पूरी ताकत से समर्थन करते हैं, लेकिन जब तक हमारी नीति में अन्दर से सच्चाई नहीं है, जब तक वह ठोस न हो, पब्लिक उस को सुनने से इन्कार करती है, जिस का नतीजा यह है कि दिन-प्रति दिन हमारे ऊपर पब्लिक की आस्था कम होती जा रही है । आज का भारत दस वर्ष पहले के भारत से कुछ ज्यादा सम्पन्न नहीं हो गया है । मैं मानता हूं कि कुछ सम्पन्न हो गया है, उस की स्थिति सुधरी है और कुछ आमदनी बढ़ी है, लेकिन कर का भार बढ़ने के अनुपात से उस की स्थिति नहीं सुधरी है । कर का भार जितना बढ़ा है, उस के मुकाबले में स्थिति नहीं सुधरी है । उस की आमदनी दुगनी हो गई है, लेकिन कर चार पांच गुने हो गये हैं । महंगाई पांच छः गुनी हो गई है । आज से दस बारह साल पेश्तर सोने का भाव बीस रुपये तोला था और आज वह बाजार में १२५ रुपये तोला बिक रहा है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : १३२ रुपये तोला ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : १३२ रुपये तोला बिक रहा है । इस से आप अनुमान लगायें कि कीमतें कहां जा रही हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सोना किस काम का है ?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : आप के रुपये का मूल्यांकन सोने की कीमत से होता है । अभी कल इस सदन में बताया गया कि इंगलैंड से हम सोना मंगाते हैं ७०, ७२ रुपये तोला . .

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : साढ़े बासठ रुपये ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : . . . साढ़े बासठ रुपये तोला और यहां पर हम उस को १३२ रुपये तोला बेचते हैं । इस से अन्दाज हो सकता है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सोने के भाव में हमारी क्या स्थिति है और इंगलैंड के मुकाबले में हमारे भावों में कितना अन्तर है और हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में और कीमतों में कितना उतार-चढ़ाव हो रहा है । आप ने सामाजिक अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए, देहात के लिए बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें बनाई हैं, ब्लाक बनाये हैं और प्रखंड विकास चल रहा है । आप को तो प्रखंड विकास को देखने का अवसर नहीं मिला होगा, लेकिन मुझे मिला है । वहां पर ब्लाक डेवेलपमेंट आफिस की इमारतें खड़ी की जा रही हैं । उन के दरवाजे के सामने फूल लगे हुए हैं और उन के अन्दर चाय पीने को मिलती है, लेकिन आप देहात में जाइये—उसी गांव में, जिस में

ब्लाक बना है, तो कोई भी देहाती खुशहालत नहीं मालूम होता, वहां पर कोई उद्योग दिखाई नहीं देते, वहां पर कोई नहरें नहीं खोदी गई हैं। ग्रामीणों ने श्रमदान से जो दो फ़रलांग सड़क बनाई है, वह भी पक्की नहीं हो सकी। इस का क्या कारण है ? क्या वित्त मंत्री महोदय के पास सूत्र नहीं हैं कि वह इस की जांच कर सकें ? हम सूत्र हैं। आप हम पर विश्वास कीजिये और हम आप को नित्य-प्रति खबरें दिया करेंगे कि कमजोरी कहां है। लेकिन आप रुपये की मन्जूरी देते जा रहे हैं सामुदायिक विकास मंत्रालय को और हर किस्म के मंत्रालयों को और वह रुपया नाली के घाट उतर जाता है। भारतीय जनता का अविश्वास बढ़ रहा है। इसलिए मैं इस बजट के अवसर पर यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप आंखें खोलें और आंखें खोल कर फिर से इस बात पर विचार करें कि अगर हमें सही मायनों में योजना को कामयाब बनाना है, तो योजना का एक एक रुपया काम में लगे। जनता आप के साथ है। वह श्रमदान देने के लिए तैयार है, अपना खून-पसीना बहाने के लिए तैयार है। लेकिन यदि रुपया ठेकेदारों, कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों की पाकेट में जायगा और यदि रुपये का दुर्व्यवहार और अपव्यय होगा, तो कोई आप का साथ देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।

यह चेतावनी देकर मैं अपना आसन ग्रहण करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि इस साल और अगले साल के दौरान में आप अपनी वित्त नीति का ऐसा निरूपण करेंगे कि जिस से जनता में आप लोकप्रिय बन जायें और हम को जनता के सामने खड़े होने का अवसर मिल सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को बधाई भी देता हूं और चेतावनी भी देता हूं।

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, after many many years, this House had the pleasure of listening to a Budget speech which did not set the Yamuna river on fire; and, for that one should really be thankful to the Finance Minister.

Before I come to the more fundamental aspects of this General Budget, namely, the economic background and the landscape that has been delineated in the economic survey, I would first invite the attention of this House to two routine aspects of this Budget, namely, revenue and expenditure.

Sir, speaking objectively, the crop of indirect taxes which have been proposed is really inconsequential. Whatever objections might be raised are merely hyperbolic. In fact, the Taxation Inquiry Commission had recommended the imposition of excise duty on a number of articles like sewing machines, woollen textiles and what not. The present Budget is merely a lengthening of this list. The fact has to be remembered that as production grows and imports are restricted, the excise revenue has to grow; and, therefore, there will be the necessity and the inescapable necessity of levying excise duties on the various kinds of goods which are produced in this country. There can be no escape from that fact. Therefore, I do not attach much importance to the various excise duties which have been imposed on bicycles etc.

But, having said that much, I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister, what has happened to the recommendations of the Taxation Inquiry Commission for increasing the incidence of direct taxes and for imposing new direct taxes.

Currently, there has been a thinking in this country that there is no further scope for direct taxation, that the incidence of direct taxation in this country is the highest. But, if we compare the tax-take in India with the tax-take in western countries like the U.K. and the U.S.A., we will find a great difference. According to my information, the tax-take in the U.K. is of the order of 30 per

[Shri Mahanty]

cent, and in U.S.A. it is of the order of 40 per cent. In 1956 the tax-take in India was of the order of 7 per cent. And, according to a calculation made by the Planning Commission, in 1957-58, the tax-take in India was of the order of 7.6 per cent. Therefore, taking that 7.6 per cent is the level of tax-take in India, certainly, there is further scope for direct taxation. Certainly, there is scope for revising the incidence of taxation, not only for increasing resources but also to achieve the more fundamental purpose of a socialistic state, namely, to lessen the ostensible disparity between man and man.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Is it a comparison of the national income? What is that comparison?

Shri Mahanty: Tax-take. Therefore, I am more at one with the Finance Minister for the crop of indirect taxes he has proposed. But I would certainly like to know from him in all humility what has happened to the various recommendations of the Taxation Inquiry Commission so far as direct taxes are concerned. I maintain there is scope for more direct taxes and there is no escape from it; if we want to plan we have to pay for it. Therefore, while I support him so far as his indirect taxes are concerned, I will certainly ask him to tell us what has happened to the direct taxes.

There is another kind of dangerous feeling that has been gaining momentum in this country's economic thinking that while the urban sector is already over-burdened with taxation, the incidence of direct taxation must now shift to the rural sector. Therefore, in the various papers which are now being produced by the working groups of the Planning Commission on resources, recommendations are made to enhance the incidence of land revenue and betterment levy. With all respect, I submit that this most unscientific and prejudiced thinking should be abandoned so that there is a balanced development. According to the Planning Commission's calculations, non-agricultural production in this country is growing at the rate of 7 per cent a year whereas agricultural production is growing at the rate of 5 per cent. If we have an objective basis in considering this incidence of taxation, emphasis should certainly shift to the urban sector as against the rural sector.

Having said that much about revenue, I would like to invite the attention of the House to the expenditure side. Time and again, this House has heard eloquent exhortations from the Treasury Benches for bringing down the non-development expenditure. The Finance Minister also reaffirmed this basic objective in his Budget speech. But what is the pattern that has been unfolded before us in his speech? The expenditure next year is estimated at Rs. 980.35 crores, Rs. 97.75 crores higher than the revised estimates for the current year. Out of this sum of Rs. 97.75 crores, the debt services account for an increase of Rs. 9.45 crores more, community development and social services, for Rs. 27 crores more, corresponding credits under PL 480, for Rs. 15 crores more and *ad hoc* grants to States to compensate them for loss in their share of income-tax, for Rs. 28 crores more. Thus out of the Rs. 97.75 crores increase, only Rs. 79.50 crores are accounted for. It has been said that the rest of the increase are spread over other heads of administration for which no explanation has been given in the Budget speech. This only indicates how in an unhibited way the non-development expenditure has been increasing while development programmes are languishing away for lack of resources and projects like the coal and steel are being pruned under the plea that not enough resources are available. The travesty of the situation becomes more evident when one takes into

account that while next year we are making a total provision of Rs. 889 crores for implementing the Plan, a total sum of Rs. 708·9 crores is being spent under the civil heads for administration purposes. The ratio between the development and non-development expenditure is maintained at 100 : 100. This is an imbalance and a situation which needs urgent correction.

In this context, I may remind the House that the Taxation Enquiry Commission had made a very valuable recommendation to the Government that a high level committee should be appointed to lay down an expenditure policy for the Government of India. It was said that the Government had accepted most of the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Committee.

While it comes to the question of new taxes and proposing new imposts, the authority of the Commission is invoked. The hon. Finance Minister would kindly let us know why the Government have paid no attention as yet to the appointment of a high level committee to lay down an expenditure policy for the Government, as suggested by the Taxation Enquiry Committee.

I come to the Defence side. Rs. 272·26 crores will be spent on the Defence Forces which is Rs. 28·56 crores higher than the revised estimates. I do not know whether with all the disturbing developments which have taken place on the northern frontiers this paltry increase will be of any avail. As one who is opposed to all kinds of militarism, nothing could have been a matter for deeper personal regret to me than this increased expenditure on our Defence Services. It is a tragedy unparalleled in the history of India that while we needed ever increasing resources for our peaceful reconstruction, we had an occasion where we had to spend money for sterile purposes like war.

But having said that much, I should also say that the defence of this country is almost defenceless. Every time the Prime Minister is throwing his mantle of protection and saying that God is in Heaven and everything is all right in the world. I am constrained to say that the defence of this country is absolutely defenceless; the Prime Minister defends it on the floor of the House and perhaps God defends it outside. While we shall have occasion to examine this aspect more thoroughly in the course of the discussion on the Demands, I may perhaps say that it is high time that the Prime Minister did something about his Defence portfolio. The country would like to know why our Armed Forces are not deployed in as full a manner as one would have expected in the northern frontiers which were violated and subsequently occupied by the Chinese. I know our Armed personnel are in the fittest of the mettle and if they had been asked to do the job, they would have done it. But some unseen hand had restrained them and allowed our borders to be manned by the border forces who are mere stragglers. What equipment had they when they were attacked and subsequently captured by the Chinese? I once again repeat that it is high time that something is done about the defence portfolio. Otherwise, Government will have no moral sanction in asking the House to grant them ever-increasing expenditure on Defence. After all we are not maintaining the Armed Forces for quelling the labour strikes in cities like Calcutta or Jamshedpur or to suppress the civic disturbances in this country or for the purpose of ornamentation. The Army must have to do the job. For that it is necessary that the Prime Minister does something about the Defence portfolio without throwing his mantle of protection against the many acts of omission and commission of the Defence Ministry..... *(Interruptions)*.

Coming to the other and more important aspect of the Budget, I will

[Shri Mahanty]

refer to the economic situation as presented in the Economic Survey appended to the General Budget. Unfortunately, this Economic Survey which is a well-written document, gives us only a bundle of riddles without offering any answer to them. For instance, we find the phenomenon of price. The industrial production has been rising at a rate faster than the previous years. In the ten months of 1959, the average index of production was 149·4, that is, an increase of 7·4 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. Similarly, agricultural production has been rising and the index rose from 114·6 in 1957-58 to 131 in 1959-60. Similarly, the balance of payments position in 1959-60 was comparatively much better than in the previous year. In spite of these obvious symptoms of a healthy economy, the prices and the cost of living index have been rising. I am sorry, the Economic Survey has thrown no light on this mysterious phenomenon. This only shows the low margin of our economy on which we are operating. I also do admit that there can be no solution to this except more production. But, Sir, it is high time somebody should say, why these prices have been rising. After all, it should be remembered, planning is not an abject surrender to certain chaotic economic forces. Planning, after all, means controlling these chaotic economic forces which are operating in the market.

13 hrs.

Sir, this brings me to the painful conclusion that there is more anarchy, that there is more chaotic thinking in the Government than probably among the people. The fact has to be remembered—that is a basic fact—that ours is a democratic country, and in this country we have been trying to reconcile between the dictates of planning and the concept of our democratic constitution. These being two irreconcilable concepts we are trying to arrive at a synthesis, and that synthesis can be brought about if we bring about a psychological atmosphere in this country where voluntary co-operation is forthcoming for implementing the Plan, ever bigger and bigger Plans. I do not want that our people should build like the pyramid builders or the Fellaheens under the Pharoah of Egypt. I want that our people should build in their full dignity, build ever and ever bigger plans. I am not fighting shy of Plans. What I am insisting is that there should be a psychological atmosphere for building Plans on a voluntary basis. Had it been a totalitarian country a big whip would have done the job; but, Sir, under the Constitution and the politics we have been practising in this country, there is no scope for big whips. So, if the big whips are eliminated, there should be a psychological atmosphere in the country where the people will be enthused to suffer and sacrifice so that the objectives are attained.

For that, Sir, we have been repeating that the food prices, prices of basic necessities like foodgrains and cloth should be brought to a minimum, so that the people do not suffer from a sort of cynicism and frustration, brought about by more production and more prices.

What do we find? We find that the policies pursued by the Government have worked towards a very contrary purpose. As I have indicated earlier, the wholesale price index has risen in spite of increased production. For instance, production of foodgrains in 1958-59 and 1959-60 have reached all-time records. Yet the index of wholesale prices for food articles in 1959 stood at 118·2, much higher than in 1956 which was a lean year for all practical purposes. The House can well remember that in 1956 there were famines in certain parts of India and, yet, in 1956 the wholesale price index for foodgrains stood at 99. In 1959, which is a surplus year, with all the increased production the

wholesale price index for food articles today stands at 118.2. Of course, I am not one of those who maintain that the free market and the traders are responsible for all this increase in the price of foodgrains. The uninhibited deficit financing that has been going on in this country during the First Second Plan periods has really created a vicious situation in which increased production is no solution until the production significantly increases.

But, Sir, as I said a little earlier, planning does not mean surrendering to certain chaotic economic forces. In this context, we had thought of State trading in foodgrains. Here one is reminded of the speeches that were delivered at the Nagpur Session of the Congress on State Trading in foodgrains. That scheme of State Trading in foodgrains is now being abandoned with that painstaking elaborateness with which it was propounded at the Nagpur session of the Congress. Now, it may be true that the Government had taken up State trading without much preparation. It may also be true that the half-hearted way in which State trading was given effect to, resulted in increasing prices to deficit areas while the producers in surplus States did not get a fair price. But, if State trading had been a failure, it should have been made a success. It was a challenge thrown to all.

But what do we find to-day? We find that the Government have now abjectly surrendered to the speculators who have been fighting against State trading. In this context, I should really congratulate the Swatantra Party on having won their first round of battle against the Congress without firing a single shot. Shri Rajagopalachari had been fighting for withdrawal of State trading in foodgrains. Now the Party in power have withdrawn State trading in foodgrains, not taking into account the opinions of State Governments like Orissa who had insisted that they wanted to have State trading in foodgrains. Therefore, here is an occasion for me publicly to congratulate the Swatantra Party for having won their first round of battle.

Shri Goray (Poona): The Congress never joined the battle.

Shri Mahanty: I do not know.

Acharya Kripalani: As against China.

Shri Mahanty: At this stage I do not wish to go into the various issues connected with this as there will be ample opportunity provided for it in the course of our discussion on the Food Ministry's Demands. I would only like to bring to the notice of this House that the whimsical manner in which the food portfolio of this country is being administered should really be changed. At least some respect should be shown to public opinions, to commitments and to the opinions of State Governments. It is not enough that one behaves like a steam roller, steam rollering over all kinds of opinions, which have been also propounded by no less a person than the Prime Minister himelf.

There is also another aspect to which I wanted to invite the attention of the hon. Finance Minister in particular. It will be remembered that the issue of selective credit against foodgrains was one of the reasons which led to speculation in foodgrains and which had all the elements of shooting up food prices. Therefore it was the decided policy of the Government to restrain the issue of credit by scheduled banks against foodgrains. The Reserve Bank also had issued necessary instructions to ensure this. But it will be seen from the *Economic Survey* that secured advances of scheduled banks for foodgrains in 1950 was Rs. 4 crores higher than in 1958. The secured advances against foodgrains in 1959 amounted to Rs. 14.33 crores as against Rs. 10.59 crores in 1958. It is perhaps needless to men-

[Shri Mahanty]

tion that this increased advance during the busy season only help the speculators to hold foodgrains at a bargrain price and then disgorge those in the market at a price that suits their profits.

One may, perhaps, ask the Government to know why advances against foodgrains has been on the increase; while it has been sought to restrict monetary expansion why this increased advances have been granted against foodgrains. What else is this but indisciplined, chaotic and un-co-ordinated anarchy that has been going on in the name of planning in this country?

Sir, there are many other aspects to which I would have liked to invite the attention of the House, but since you have already rung the bell I do not wish to trouble you. With these remarks, Sir, I resume my seat.

Mr. Speaker: I gave him 24 minutes

Shri Mahanty: Thank you, Sir.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Budget had been characterised as a balanced and a sort of a Budget which has nothing much to enthuse the people this side or that side. The Budget has to be considered in the light of the background of the Plan. That has been made clear by the Finance Minister himself and also by other speakers.

Sir, the Second Plan started with some misgivings. There were doubts expressed from many quarters about the capacity of the country to bear such a Plan, to fulfil and implement such a Plan. Now it can be said that almost the entire Plan is going to be fulfilled; not only in its financial target but also in the important aspects of its physical targets the Plan is going to be fulfilled. There have been many criticisms in this House about the taxation proposals and about many other things. But I think it is inevitable, under the present conditions, to impose fresh taxes almost every year. Some speakers preceding me have expressed themselves strongly against the imposition of some tax on some parts of cycles, which would add Rs. 10 to total cost of a cycle. I am sure that in spite of this tax the use of cycles will go on year after year. The cycle has gone to the remotest village. In every village you will find a cycle. If taxation is to be imposed, articles have to be selected which do not affect the barest necessities of the poorest elements of the country. From that point of view, I think the articles selected for fresh taxation in the budget proposals can be said to be unexceptionable. Of course, I admit that there must be some indirect effect of this tax on the cost of living or on certain articles, but that is more or less inevitable. But still, it can be said that the articles selected do not constitute the barest minimum necessity of the very poor section of the country. So, from that point of view on the social and equity grounds, I do not find anything much objectionable in the items selected for taxation.

Sir, this is the last year of the Second Plan which we are entering, and the atmosphere for the Third Plan has begun and this budget has to be considered also in the prospects of the Third Plan. The atmosphere for the Third Plan is quite favourable. There is not much doubt about the availability of funds for the Third Plan. I think the country can undertake a much bigger plan, say about Rs. 10,000 crores or something like that. But the Finance Minister has stated that the object of every economy is to build up a sort of stability and he has used the term "self-generating economy".

13.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I think that should be the criterion for the soundness of the economy or

which any country should build its future. From that point of view, I do not feel confident about the soundness of the present economic condition of the country. It cannot be said that we have reached or that we are even going to reach in the near future, even in the Third Plan, a self-generating economic stage. If we look into the expenditure structure of the Second Plan, we find that we have not been able to provide money from revenue or from our earned savings.

In the October, 1959, issue of the *Journal of Industry and Trade*, the figures in respect of the financing of the plan outlay for the first four years—up to 31st March, 1960—have been published. The total outlay would be Rs. 3,360 crores, out of which the balance from current revenue and railway contribution would come to about Rs. 755 crores, and all else are unearned resources which the country has not been able to earn or save. Out of Rs. 3,360 crores, nearabout Rs. 2,900 crores have come from loans from the public, small savings and unfunded debt and miscellaneous capital receipts. Loans from the public amount to Rs. 611 crores; small savings amount to Rs. 289 crores and unfunded debts amount to Rs. 78 crores. Then there is external assistance amounting to Rs. 682 crores. Further, deficit financing amount to Rs. 1,245 crores. So, out of Rs. 3,600 crores in all, only about a little over Rs. 757 crores have been saved—the Government have been able to save only that much—from the Government resources.

This year also, a big amount has been left uncovered in the budget, and that is to be covered by deficit financing. The Finance Minister has tried to assuage the anxiety of this House by saying that in 1958 and 1959 Rs. 300 crores and Rs. 150 crores respectively of treasury bills have been funded. That is just a financial trick. That does not make much difference as regards the effect of treasury bills or deficit financing on the inflationary tendency of the country or on the unsoundness of the financial position of the country. By funding the treasury bills nothing has been gained. Only, I think the Government has to pay a higher rate of interest to the Reserve Bank which of course will come back in the form of higher dividend from the Reserve Bank. But the funding of treasury bills also would mean the creation of new money.

Practically every speaker in this House and also in the other House has touched the point of inflation and the rising cost of living. From the last few years—I think from the beginning of the Second Plan—the *per capita* national income has not risen more than 9 to 10 per cent, but the cost of living has gone up more than that. It has gone much beyond that I think it will be about 18 per cent, that is, the cost of living has increased during these few years by 8 per cent more than the *per capita* income. I am not so sure about the exact figure, but surely the cost of living has increased far more than the *per capita* income. Therefore, after these years of development, the ordinary man has become poorer by about 7 per cent as regards his personal expenses.

In this connection, I should refer to the position of the middle class, the low income or the fixed income group. They have been the hardest hit amongst all the communities. I can understand also the difficulties of the rural people, but I think they have at least got some relief. They have got improvement in the standard of living though there is no improvement in the standard of living of some in rural society as a whole. I think that even there, the landless labourers who constitute about 25 per cent of the rural population have not been able to improve their conditions much, as others have been able to do. But it is the difficulty of the middle class people, the low income group, which has not yet attracted the attention of the Government. Practically nothing has been done to improve their lot.

I can understand if the middle class is liquidated; it is a parasite commu-

[Shri A. C. Guha]

nity; it does not produce any wealth. So there is every logic to liquidate that class. But to keep it living with all the capacity and potentialities of creating mischief, is a dangerous thing for any society. They can even now inspire the people. They have the intellectual capacity. They have the drive and the urge to undertake suffering also. So, it is important for the Government that they should pay some attention to the middle class people. When I speak about the middle-class people, naturally I have to speak of the cost of living in urban areas. Government have not been able to put any control on the rise in prices. Recently in Calcutta, sugar was selling at Rs. 2 per seer. Due to profiteering in cloth, the prices of cloth have gone up all over the country much beyond the cost of production. But who have been reaping the benefits? It seems Government have been quite helpless to tackle with these profiteers and black-marketeers. But at the same time, I find collection from income-tax excluding corporation tax, has been going down year after year. For the last three years, there has been a consistent decline in the collection of income-tax. It means there must have been evasion in paying income-tax on personal incomes. Otherwise, how can the collection of personal income-tax excluding corporation tax go down year after year? As seen from the budget papers, for the last three or four years, this has been the position. I feel Government should take some steps to stop evasion and to mop up the profits made by profiteering and hoarding tactics of dishonest businessmen.

Coming to civil expenditure, year after year, we have been hearing of some assurance from Government to effect economy, but nothing has been done practically. This year, our civil expenditure is increasing by about Rs. 100 crores. Of course, they will say, the recommendations of the Pay Commission have to be given effect to. That is another thing which Government should have considered earlier. The increase in salary for most of the people would be about Rs. 5, but they will also have to pay something more for Provident Fund, the benefits of which will be reaped in future. Considering the inflationary tendency that will develop out of the new taxes, I do not think the officials could have benefited much out of the recommendations of the Pay Commission. Government should have considered the question seriously before appointing the Commission. I quite understand there were demands from their own officials. But the Government should not be stampeded into hasty action, which can give no real relief to anybody. Under the present circumstances, I feel Government officials cannot get a much better deal. Whatever might have been the recommendations of the Pay Commission, I do not think it would have helped them much, because to implement the recommendations, there should be fresh taxation and that would have led to a rise in the cost of living. So, no real benefit could have come to the low-paid officials under the present context.

In 1949-50, the expenditure on civil administration was only Rs. 39 crores. In 1960-61, the budget estimate is Rs. 267 crores, which means a 700 per cent increase. I am sure the budget estimates of the next year will go up by a few crores at the end of the year. I do not think there is any justification for seven times increase in the civil expenditure of the Government of India during the last ten years. Year after year, it has been increasing rapidly.

Another thing to which I would draw the attention of the House is the Government's recourse to banking system and the increase in money-supply in the country. Every year, on an average, about Rs. 150 crores has been the increase in money-supply, maybe a few crores this way or that way in any particular year. Government have been borrowing from

the banks and that has also led to the inflationary tendency.

I come to another aspect of the Government policy, viz., borrowing policy. On a previous occasion, I raised this question in this House that Government should enact a legislation to entitle this House to have some control over the borrowing power of the Government of India. It was the intention of the framers of the Constitution—if we consider article 292—that an Act should be passed by this House to authorise this House to have some control over the borrowing power of the Government. But nothing has been done. I again request the hon. Finance Minister to consider the matter. He may be assured that there would not be any difficulty in their borrowing policy. Only this House should be taken into confidence and this House should know the full implications of the loan liabilities accruing year after year.

Apart from the internal loans, there is also the question of external loans. I know without external assistance, it is difficult or almost impossible for any under-developed country, in the present international context, to develop economically in a rapid step. So, it is necessary to have some foreign loans. But what is the difficulty in giving some authority to this House? The House has accepted the policy that foreign loans will have to be taken. But what will be the rate of interest, how the loans will be repaid, etc. should come before the House and the House should be given some authority over that.

Then, the interest charges of the Government of India are going up rapidly In 1949-50, it was only Rs. 48 crores; in 1955-56 it was Rs. 62.65 crores. In 1960-61, it is Rs. 148.59 crores. I think I should remind the House that interest is to be paid from the current revenue and not from the capital budget. So, every year almost a quarter of the current revenue will have to go for paying interest on the loans. That is a charge on the Consolidated Fund of India and any such charge comes within the purview of this House. So, no such commitment should be entered into by the Government without the authority of this House.

I have a suggestion to make about the cost of living. The Tariff Commission appointed in 1950-51 suggested that there should be a consumers' council and also, there should be a tribunal to assign the prices of consumer commodities. The Tariff Commission has been constituted for a particular purpose and not for determining the fair price or economic price of the article produced internally. So, a consumers' council should be set up by the Government to see that the prices are fixed in consideration of the cost of living and also of internal trade and the consumer's capacity to pay. I think Government should appoint a consumers' council, according to the recommendation of the Tariff Commission.

Before concluding, I would like to make a reference to two other things. One is the talk about corruption. If Government are convinced that there is no corruption, the leaders of Government should not have indulged in talks in Press Conferences and other occasions about corruption. On any and every occasion—at least a dozen occasions I know—this has been discussed. Either you should accept the public demand or you should keep mum. I am sorry, I was not addressing you and through you. If they feel that there is no corruption, let them not talk about it. But they talk so much about it and they defend them and protest against it so much that the suspicion in the public mind grows more and more. It is not the question of only illegal or criminal activities that should be considered in this respect. There must be some code of conduct, because there may be something improper from the moral, political, social and ethical point of view but which may not be illegal or criminal under the statutes of the country. The administration should be not only legally

[Shri A. C. Guha]

right but also ethically and socially right, and that conviction should be produced in the minds of the people. If the confidence in the integrity of the administration goes down then it is a bad day for democracy.

I can say only one thing in this regard, and that is that nepotism is rampant in the administration. There might have been some check in the Central Secretariat or in the Centrally controlled administration, but there are a number of corporations, autonomous bodies and subordinate or attached offices on which there is hardly any control from the Government. There is one case of an ordinary M.A. degree holder in Chemistry being appointed as an economic adviser on a high salary. Then, a professor who was getting Rs. 500 per month in a university, has been appoined in some attached office of Government in a post carrying the salary of Rs. 1,400 directly. This is the situation that is now obtaining in the Government.

Then, the All India Handicrafts Corporation, which has a paid-up capital of Rs. 10 lakhs, in the first one year could lose only Rs. 3,32,000 odd, which means that one-third of the capital has been lost in the first year of its working, and the Government was good enough to re-imburse almost the entire amount; they said, to be exact, Rs. 3,22,000. The Finance Minister has announced that when P. & T. is made a separate entity it would contribute a certain amount on the basis of the capital at charge, as in the case of the Railway Board. I would humbly suggest that these corporations should also be turned into commercial units on the same line—to contribute some fixed sum on the basis of the amount invested.

It has been stated that Rs. 780 crores have been invested in commercial concerns and commercial departments. Then, they have not been there only for two or three years. Some of them have been in existence for a number of years. What is the return from them every year? Rs. 1.3 crores from an investment of Rs. 770 crores, about 1/7 per cent. Is this the way the Government money is being invested? About loans I have stated that still about Rs. 1,200 crores are uncovered, and these Rs. 770 crores are covered as interest bearing assets. That means that interest-bearing liabilities exceed by about Rs. 1,200 crores the interest-bearing assets of the Government. And these Rs. 780 crores invested in commercial concerns and commercial departments are giving only Rs. 1.3 crores of return annually. Is this the way in which the Government money, received on loan, is invested? How then is the interest to be paid? From taxes?

Lastly,.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wanted an extra two or three minutes. But he has now taken two and three minutes.

Shri A. C. Guha: I shall now refer only to the Farraka barrage. I would make an appeal to the Government that if they have got any concern for the well-being and economic stability of West Bengal, this question should be given top priority. For the last eight years this has been under consideration and examination and I expect that in the Third Plan it would be taken up and, at the earliest, in the first year of the Third Plan it would be given effect to.

Shri Jhunjhunwala (Bhagalpur): We congratulate the Government for this budget. If we go through the *Economic Survey* of the Government, we find that there has been an increase in production, both on agricultural as well as industrial fronts. The question is whether this increase in production has been commensurate with the money invested, taxation imposed and sacrifices undergone by the common man. It is paradoxical that on one side we say that there has been an increase in production and, on the

other, we find there is inflation. Of course, there has been an increase in production. The economic theory is that whenever there is an increase in production there should not be such thing as inflation which will pinch the people. But we find that whereas the production has increased, on the other hand, inflation is rising to the great inconveniences and suffering people at large. I would like to know the real causes of such inflation. The stock-in-trade phrase is that in a developing economy there is inflation. I know it and I agree with this principle. But I would say that the production is not commensurate with our investment, with the money which we have brought from outside, which we have realised by taxation, the sacrifices which we have asked the people to undergo, and the sacrifices which the common people have undergone, particularly the lower-middle class people; as my friend, Shri Guha, has stated. All these things have to be explained by the Finance Minister. Merely saying that in a developing economy there is bound to be inflation and we have to undergo some sacrifices would not do. It lies on the part of the Finance Minister to explain to us whether we have not undergone sacrifices, whether the taxes imposed have not reached, so far as direct taxation is concerned, saturation point, as has been admitted by the Finance Minister himself.

Now the question that arises is what happens to these taxes? What happens to the money which is being realised? There must be something wrong somewhere. I would give only one instance to compare whether there has been unnecessary expenditure in our industries or not. One cement factory has been established in Saurashtra and another in Uttar Pradesh. Though the cost of putting up both the factories is the same, the capacity of the U.P. factory is half that of the Saurashtra factory. I have not got the figures with me but I think the construction cost was Rs. 4 crores in the case of both. But whereas the capacity of the Saurashtra factory is about 4 lakh tons, it is only 2 lakh tons in the case of the U.P. factory. If that can be taken as an index, we can very well come to the conclusion that there is something very very wrong so far as the economy and efficiency of our industries are concerned. The hon. Finance Minister has to give a reply to this question as to why it happens like that. My feeling is that it is all due to inefficiency and corruption at all levels. Just as my hon. friend, Shri Guha, said, if there is no corruption, why should our leaders go about saying that there is no corruption? If there is no corruption let us keep quiet. That is the best way. They also say that if there is any corruption it is not at the higher level, it is at the lower level.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): At some stage it is.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: I say their contention is that fault lies at the lower level. When we go to the villages, when we go to the people, we tell them that there is so much corruption regarding control and other things, we go to the traders and the consumers telling them, "Why do you not help the Government in carrying out their policy of control so that you can be happy and the Government can feel satisfied and can proceed with other programmes whereby they can supply you cheaper goods?" The only thing they say is: "Well, what can we do? There is corruption everywhere. We cannot check it." So many dealers are indulging in black-marketing. Then the consumers are also at times indulging in black-marketing. But there is nobody to take steps against them. After great discussion we come to the conclusion that we cannot give a reply; we cannot face this challenge of theirs, namely, that there is no corruption. If we say that there is no corruption, they point out so many things in the Railways, in the Income-Tax Department and in other places. Of course there is no time in this short speech to dilate on all those points and give you the instances, but this is the sum and substance and the experience of us all that wherever we

[Shri Jhunjhunwala]

go, the first thing they bring about and talk is how will this corruption go. I told them that in order to remove corruption they themselves have to be truthful and have to bear the consequences for some time; then the corruption will go. If the people begin to find fault with the Government and the officials and if the officials find fault with the people, corruption cannot go. If the high level people say that corruption is at the lower level and if the lower level people say that it is all percolating from the highest place, in the organisation as well as in Government, it cannot go. The only thing that we have to talk when we go to our constituencies and other places is corruption. There is nothing but talk of corruption. They give so many instances showing these are the things. We feel ourselves helpless in helping them to remove it.

I was telling you regarding our industrial production. As I said, if we have production commensurate with the money we spend and if we have more production, there cannot be so much inflation. If the result or the income production is divided equally among all classes of people, that is, lower class, upper class and middle class, then even if there is inflation no body will grudge it. But what happens? In view of the money invested and the taxes imposed, I think production is not 50 per cent. At the most it can be 60 to 70 per cent. Of course, this can only be a guesswork because we have no figures with us. The Commerce and Industry Ministry has not given us a balance-sheet of the money invested in the public sector and has not pointed out to us that this is the result which they have got from the money invested. Then we can see the actual picture and locate the causes of inflation and try to remove the same. But, we can only judge by a few instances as to how money is being wasted at every stage.

Just as I said, so far as the lower level is concerned, they do not get proper distribution of the outcome or the income which is produced in the country. As such, when there is no proper distribution of the wealth among the people, this inflation touches most and pinches most the common man—the poor classes. This budget, as has been given out to us, shows that there has been no tax at all this time and everybody seems to be happy and that only indirect taxes are there.

An hon. Member: Not everybody.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: But these indirect taxes are not only indirect but they are directly indirect. They directly hit the poorest class at the bottom, if you will go deep into these things, as has been explained by previous speakers. I do not want to take time over it. The main thing to which I was coming is regarding corruption. What step is the Government taking in order to stop corruption? For the last six months this talk is going on everywhere, even in village corners. Everybody knows that corruption is rampant at the highest level. Whether it is true or false, I cannot say. Whether what Shri Deshmukh has said is right or wrong, I am not going to say; I do not know. But the talk is going on everywhere.

Shri A. C. Guha: The talk had been there long before this.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: That had been there, but it has given an impetus to more talk. There has been inflation in this talk also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The ringing of the bell might not be drowned in this conversation.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: It has not been drowned. I was saying that if that is so I do not see any reason why we should hesitate in appointing such a body which will have the confidence of the people. So many machineries have been suggested. A tribunal, a statutory commission etc. These proposals should be studied and something should be done. I do not want to go into all the details and point out

that this is practicable or that is practicable. The only thing which has been said by our Prime Minister is that it will give a handle to others to say that in India there is so much corruption. Well, why should we be afraid of it? If there is such a thing we should face it. We, being the disciples of Mahatma Gandhi, should be the first to say that there is such a thing and we want to take such and such steps to remove it. I understand that while the Constitution was being framed some such thing was proposed by our Constitutional Adviser. But it was not put in the Constitution. I do not understand what harm there is if there is such a tribunal. If there is a tribunal, people would be afraid that they would be caught. Legally, of course, it is said: if there is corruption, bring the charges, go to the court and prove it. Legally it is all right. But can it be proved? At the same time, there should be some sort of propriety also, and the Ministers should set up traditions by their own conduct which the people can follow. If they do that, that will be a great check. If there is a tribunal, there will be some sort of check on them. But now, whenever it is said there is corruption, we are asked to bring the particular instance to their notice, then the matter is gone through, explained, and it is said nothing is proved legally. This may satisfy us, this may satisfy those in authority, but it will not satisfy the people at large.

One point more, and that is about small-scale industries. Shri Guha has said that there does not appear to be any chance of our economy being self-generating. It is so. What about the small-scale industry? It is not only not self-generating, but scant attention has been paid to it, I do not think there is any small-scale industry which is being protected against the big industries; and the Government helps it in that direction. If these industries are established anywhere, there is a danger of their being wiped away by the competition of the big industries. Another point is about agricultural production.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When we are talking so much against corruption, taking more time than is due to the Members is also corruption!

Shri Jhunjhunwala: That is generally no corruption, Sir, we believe everything should be scientific. We do not believe in the cowdung and bullock-cart economy. We despise it. They do not believe in animal husbandry. But I would say that it is so scientific that our authorities do not want to go deep into it and find out what part it plays in our agricultural production. Unless they take to that also side by side with their so-called scientific methods, I do not think there is any hope of our agricultural production going up.

With these words I congratulate the Finance Minister for having got so much ovation from the public because of buoyancy in the market. This is a very good Budget.

Shri Goray: That is not scientific!

Shri D. A. Katti (Chikodi): This Budget is described as a pleasant surprise. It is indeed a pleasant surprise, but to whom? To those who were emotionally prepared to pay more by way of direct taxes, but to those who were not emotionally prepared, it is not a pleasant surprise at all. The vested interests, the rich class, the big industrialists were all expecting some direct taxes, but the Finance Minister shocked them with this pleasant surprise by making them pay no more. But what is the reaction of the common man to this Budget? Is the Budget the same pleasant surprise to him also? No, it is not a surprise to him, for he knows he is cursed to be hit every year by some sort of indirect taxation. This year also he finds that his poor purse is again heavily taxed.

The common man was not emotionally prepared, he was expecting some sort of relief, but it is not his lot to get any relief. That is why I think

[Shri D. A. Katti]

the press has described the Budget as a rich man's Budget.

In his Budget Speech, the Finance Minister has given us an account of the progress made so far. He tells us that our economy is making advances in several directions, that there is a large increase in our agricultural production and that there is a marked recovery in industrial production. He also says that the investments undertaken during the last few years have begun to give results. The picture that is depicted by the Finance Minister seems to be very encouraging, but is this the true picture? This is not the true picture of the situation that is existing today.

The Budget is framed in relation to the Plan. Therefore, let us see what these Plans have done? The First Plan was over long back, and the Second Plan is nearing completion. The object of the Plans is to raise the standard of life, is to have plenty and prosperity, and therefore the people were asked to sacrifice and sacrifice more. The people sacrificed, they paid all the indirect taxes without any grudge. Of course, there are the tax-evaders, we must omit them. The people have done it in the hope that their lot will be bettered, that they will see some better days.

Over these two plans, hundreds of crores of rupees have been spent; over these two plans, nine years precious time has been spent; over these two plans a great deal of energy has been spent. But what is the result?

The success of the Plan is to be judged by the results only, and what is the result?

The result is, as the Finance Minister himself has admitted, there is a significant rise in the cost of living; the result is there is food shortage; the result is that there is terrific unemployment; the result is that the foreign exchange position is not satisfactory; the result is that there is degeneration in the administration because of corruption. This is the result.

Take for example the food position. The Food Minister says that there is a large increase in food production, in agricultural production. But then I ask him, as many other Members have asked, why there is this inflation. Food prices have gone so high that in the villages the people are not able to get bare bread. I have seen it with my own eyes. A man earns twelve annas per day by toiling throughout the whole day, and he has to maintain his wife, his children and himself with twelve annas per day. And that too, he does not get the work regularly every day.

Not only the foodstuffs are costly, but even sugar is so costly that in my place I paid Rs. 2-8 for one lb.

14 hrs.

An Hon. Member: Rs. 2-8 per lb?

Shri D. A. Katti: Yes, Rs. 2-8 per lb. There is black-market. There is no sugar available in the shops; in the fair price shops, no sugar is available. So, I had to go to the other shop where this sugar was sold, and I paid Rs. 2-8 for one lb.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That means Rs. 5 per seer?

Shri D. A. Katti: Yes, Rs. 5 per seer. This is the type of inflation that has come about. When we depend for our food on food imports, when there is such an inflation, it shows clearly that there is no increase in food production. The Food Minister himself had said some time back that our average yield per acre was only one-fourth of a ton, whereas in other countries, it was more than two tons per acre, that is, other countries produce more than eight times what we produce here. Therefore, we should not unnecessarily tell these lies, that the production has increased. This is a very big lie rather. Unless we solve this food problem, we cannot make any pro-

gress in any direction. During all these nine years, the time has been spent over these Plans; crores of rupees have been spent on irrigation, but with no effect. There is no increase in production. So, there is something basically wrong, and unless we remedy that wrong, it is impossible to increase food production. Now, the Food Minister has taken the responsibility of improving the position. We have to wait and see. But my suggestion would be that besides all these other remedies which are to be adopted, the waste lands which are lying waste, which are cultivable lands which are lying waste in the country, which come to about six crores of acres, have to be reclaimed. There are people prepared to work. Government are not required to give even any kind of help to them. They are prepared to work; in every village there is the land, and in every village, there are the people who can reclaim the land. If these lands are reclaimed, we shall be giving them employment, and at the same time, these lands will be brought under cultivation and there will be an addition to the food production. Government should move in this matter. I think they are doing something in this direction already. They called for information from all the States about these waste lands. I think some of the States have sent this information, while some others have not sent it so far. But this thing must be done, for, otherwise, it will not be possible to increase food production. This is the food position today.

Again what is the position about unemployment? The problem of unemployment is also very fierce. There is educated unemployment; there is also uneducated unemployment. There is open unemployment, and there is also hidden unemployment. And when people are unemployed, when they are not having any kind of work, the Finance Minister is asking them to work more. Where is the work? If people ask, 'Where is the work? Where can we go and work' there is no work at all. The prices have gone so high, and there is no employment. Therefore, we can imagine what kind of lot the people might be facing.

So far as the employment exchanges are concerned, the jobs which are given to the people are simply sold. I have got information about some such cases, where people had to pay Rs. 200, or Rs. 300 or Rs. 500 or Rs. 1000 or even Rs. 2000 for getting a job. The jobs are being sold. This is the position today about unemployment. Government have failed to solve the problem of unemployment which the planners had promised to do before nine years. Today, we find that even after the lapse of nine years, Government have not been able to solve this problem, with the result that educated people are even begging today. This is the position.

Then comes the question of corruption. My hon. friend who spoke earlier has referred to this question of corruption. Corruption is rampant. So much corruption is there that even Milo's Rome might not have had experience of it. Such wonderful amount of corruption is there, it is there at the lowest level, at the middle level and at the top level nobody could say that there is no corruption. If instances are wanted, then I am prepared to point out how much corruption is going on. I have seen some such things. If anybody challenges that there is no corruption, then I am prepared to show him how corruption goes on. Corruption has to be condemned, but the tendency is that people say that there is no corruption at all. It is a big lie again. Again, some people say, responsible people from the other side say that the money that is taken by way of bribery remains in the country only, and they ask 'Where does it go? It does not go to any other country. So, why should you worry so much about it?'. This is what is said by very responsible people. If that is the case, why should they punish the dacoits. . . .

Shri Morarji Desai: Who said so?

Shri D. A. Katti: . . . .who rob the wealth of the people? What right have you to punish them?....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): The hon. Minister wants to know who that responsible man is.

Shri D. A. Katti: I do not want to mention the name.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is a lie that the hon. Member is saying. That is all that I would say.

Shri D. A. Katti: Many know who has said that, and even the common people know; it has appeared in the press also. I do not wish to give out the name.

An Hon. Member: The hon. Member does not know?

Shri D. A. Katti: I know very well.

This argument is very unhappy. Such arguments should not be advanced. It should be condemned outright and downright, but that is not done. Purity in the administration is one of the important conditions precedent to the successful working of democracy. If there is no purity, then democracy itself will be brought into danger. Because of this corruption, the very purpose of the Plan has been defeated; because of this corruption, justice is denied to the people, and because of this corruption, the purpose of the Plan has been defeated, and because of that, a grave situation has arisen now. These are the results of corruption. Corruption has somehow to be checked, if we want to have successful working of democracy. But I do not think Government will do anything in this matter.

Having said so much about corruption, I would say that there is not only corruption in the administration, but there is also arrogance. I would like to cite one example. During the recent disturbances at Belgaum on account of the border dispute, the District Police Superintendent there deliberately, most deliberately, hammered a Member of the Assembly with his boots; he took him and he dashed him against a tree, and when he fell down, he took out his shoes and he hammered him. And this he did most deliberately; and the same man is now defended, and the same man has been given the President's Medal. The same man who has beaten an MLA there has been given this medal, and nobody has taken note of it. Nobody has said anything against it. If MLAs and MPs' could be beaten in this way, then democracy will be finished.

Shri Goray: He will get another award next year.

An Hon. Member: Was he given the medal before or afterwards?

Shri D. A. Katti: Prior to that. There was so much of arrogance, and he was so much proud of this medal that he did not care while beating the MLA.

Shri Achar (Mangalore) rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does Shri Achar want to say something?

Shri D. A. Katti: I am not referring to the merits or demerits of the border issue. I am simply referring to this isolated instance about the District Police Superintendent beating most deliberately and taking away the Member of a Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I must request the hon. Member that he should be aware of the procedure that we have adopted. If he wanted to refer to a particular instance and a particular officer, he ought to have given notice beforehand to the Minister so that he might have found out the facts, in order to enable him to reply to those allegations. If such allegations are made without notice, then, certainly, the Minister has no opportunity to find out the truth or otherwise of those allegations, and he cannot answer them, and if in the debate such allegations remain unanswered, that

might create an incorrect impression upon the reader.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: This was mentioned on an earlier occasion. So Government know about it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That does not give the option to the hon. Member to repeat it—just because it had been referred to earlier and it could not be answered then. Perhaps the Minister also left it there. Now again it is being referred to. He will have no opportunity of finding out what happened.

Then again I wanted to tell one thing to the hon. Member. Twice or thrice he has used the word 'lie', saying 'This is a lie' and 'That is a lie'. Some better word can be used. Though I did not rule it out, lie is always deliberate. Why should we impute motives? We can say, 'It is incorrect'. Instead of saying, 'This is a lie' and 'That is a lie', some better word could be used. If we repeat this again and again, it does not give a good taste.

Shri Achar rose—

Shri D. A. Katti: This is the position today.

Shri Achar: I would like to say a word. The other day also. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unless there is a point of order or some personal explanation to make, the hon. Member should not be interrupted.

Shri Achar: I have no personal explanation to make. I am not concerned with it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then the hon. Member should not be interrupted.

Shri D. A. Katti: Shri Achar should have condemned him. But he has not.

Shri Achar: May I rise on a point of order? The hon. Member has referred to a particular individual. Of course, you were pleased to say that he was not right in doing that. But what I would submit is that in view of the fact that it is not relevant to refer to such things without giving notice to the Minister, that portion of his speech may be expunged.

Shri D. A. Katti: There is no point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has he not the right to raise a point of order? Why should others take objection to it?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): You have already made it clear.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unless I have heard him, how can I give a ruling on the point of order?

Shri Achar: My only submission is that that portion of the speech may be expunged.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have heard him. I do not feel inclined to expunge it. I think I have said enough about it, and it should remain as it is.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I suggest that the point of order raised by the hon. Member may be expunged?

Shri Achar: My point of order was that that portion of the speech itself is not in order. That portion must be expunged from the proceedings of this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps the hon. Member did not hear the decision I gave *viz.* that there is no need to expunge it. Let it remain as it is. I have done enough to remedy it.

Shri D. A. Katti: So this is the position today, and it is very serious. It seems the Government are not disturbed at all on account of these things and the situation prevailing today in the country. Rather the Government are living in an ivory tower thinking that everything is all right. But under the existing circumstances, when the common man looks to the

[Shri D. A. Katti]

discrimination that is practised against him, when he looks to his sufferings—ever increasing sufferings—he feels that there is a sort of conspiracy to exploit him in the name of his well-being. The Plan has given him no hopes. There is no guarantee for him in the Plan that he would get his due share and, therefore, he is very much frustrated. But again, he is asked to sacrifice. He is prepared to sacrifice. But for what and for whose benefit? That is the question before him. In fact, there is no question of his sacrificing anything, because he himself is being sacrificed.

Today, Government for the people is more important to the people than Government of the people, and the Government here today by its rule have proved that they are not a Government for all the people, but a Government for the privileged few. This is the feeling amongst the people. Two Plans have failed to give the common man any benefit. On the contrary, every year his sufferings are doubled and re-doubled.

Therefore, people are losing faith in democracy. They feel that in a democratic set-up, the common man has no hope. The common man is in such a position that there is no possibility for him to get any better deal. He feels that everything is done in the interest of the privileged class and he is simply a beast of burden. This feeling is growing stronger. I would like to warn the Government that if this feeling continues for a long time, then Communist rule will find its way in. Now in Kerala, the Communists have been defeated by the Congress. Congressmen think that it is a great job that they have done. But I do not think the Communists have been disturbed on that account. They are closely watching the situation; they are closely watching this chaos and this confusion. If our Government refuse to be wise enough, if they refuse to change their policy, then one day they will find that the Communists have exploited the situation and we have lost our democracy. That will be seen.

So in order to save democracy at least, the Government should be earnest in their purpose. Sometimes, the Prime Minister says that in a democratic rule, progress is slow. That can be understood. But here it is not a question of the progress being slow or rapid; there is no progress made. In this country, things are going from bad to worse and the same deterioration is being defended. This is not a very happy state of affairs.

Now, I come to indirect taxation. Our Finance Minister has said that there is no scope for additional direct taxation and if we want to finance the Plan, there should inevitably be an increase in indirect taxation or fresh indirect taxation. This year by the indirect taxes proposed, the Government are going to get only Rs. 22 crores. This amount would have been best collected by checking tax evasion or it could have been raised by lifting Prohibition. I do not know why the suggestion to abolish Prohibition is opposed. In Bombay State, there is Prohibition I have seen how the law being enforced there and its results. Previously, very few people used to drink wine. Only men used to drink wine. But today, women drink, men drink and children drink—all drink. The worst type of stuff, even denatured sirit, is drunk. All, these people are drinking. That is the result of the policy of Prohibition.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia (Sikar): Not all drink.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If that is his experience, how can we stop it?

Shri D. A. Katti: All are drinking. Government have not been able to check it. On the contrary, on account of Prohibition, it has increased and Government have lost revenue worth crores of rupees. Therefore, Prohibition should be lifted.

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi): Are Buddhists against Prohibition?

Shri D. A. Katti: We are most practical. We want that democracy should function here successfully and it should not collapse here. The common man should not be massacred unnecessarily. But that is what we fear.

Shri C. K. Nair: They are more political than spiritual.

Shri D. A. Katti: Again, the tax on salt can be re-imposed. If salt is taxed, I think people will not feel any burden. By taxing salt and by removing Prohibition, I think Government will be able to get a good deal of money for the purpose of implementing the Plan. Instead of that, they are following these ways of levying indirect taxes.

Again, foreign aid can be taken. We have got nothing to say about foreign aid. Every under-developed country depends upon foreign aid. So it can be taken, Prohibition can be lifted and salt taxed. Tax evasion should be checked and more taxes collected. If these things are done, Government will get sufficient money. But Government should also not be more ambitious in their Plan.

First there was a big Plan; then, there was a bigger Plan; and now we are having the biggest Plan. But all these Plans have not brought any good or any relief to these people. The biggest plans are also going to increase the suffering and not going to give any relief.

If you take into consideration the items that have been proposed to be taxed, we can well understand that here the common man alone is taxed and he alone is exposed to suffering and the richer classes are not going to be affected by these taxes.

An Hon. Member: They use petrol for their cars.

Shri D. A. Katti: So, I strongly oppose these taxes.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (बाह्य दिल्ली—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, आय और व्यय के प्रस्तावों में से पहले मैं कर प्रस्तावों को लेता हूं। कर प्रस्तावों में भी मैं सब से पहले साइकिलों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। जैसा कि मुझ से पूर्व वक्ताओं ने कहा, मैं भी अनुरोध करता हूं कि साइकिल एक ऐसी सवारी है जो कि जनसाधारण या दूसरे शब्दों में कहा जाय तो गरीबों की सवारी है और चारा नहीं मांगती है। थोड़े पैसे में काफी दूर तक जा कर आदमी काम कर के वापस आ सकता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि वे इस कर प्रस्ताव पर पुनर्विचार करें क्योंकि इस में प्रभावित होंगे वे मजदूर जो कि दूर दूर से जा कर के काम करते हैं, इस में प्रभावित होंगे वे ग्रामीण लोग जो कि गांवों से शहर में आते हैं और अपना कुछ सामान, सौदा सुलुफ लाते और ले जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं बहुत ही विनम्रता से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे इस पर पुनर्विचार करें। लेकिन यदि वे इस बात पर दृढ़ हों कि उन को इस पर कर लगाना ही है तो मैं इतना जरूर निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो साइकिल के दो भाग हैं उन में से किसी भाग पर, चाहे फ्रेम पर चाहे रिम पर, कर लगा लें उन में से एक को छोड़ दें। इस से यह होगा कि कुछ भार उन लोगों पर बढ़ जायेगा और कुछ भार से वे गरीब लोग मुक्त हो जायेंगे। इसके लिए उन्हें प्रसन्नता भी होगी। मैं आशा करता हूं कि आप इस पर बहुत ही सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेंगे और विचार करने के उपरान्त अपना निर्णय करेंगे, फैसला देंगे मैं समझता हूं कि वह फैसला सही होगा।

इस के पश्चात् मैं जूतों के तलों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। इसका मैं पूर्णतया समर्थन करता हूं क्योंकि जो बिजली से चलने वाले बड़े बड़े कारखाने हैं, उद्योगपति हैं, वे बड़े समझदार होते हैं, हर कानूनी दांव पेंच को जानते हैं। जब पिछली बार टैक्स लगाया गया तो उन्होंने सोचा कि

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

उस से तो निकला जा सकता है और वे निकल गये किन्तु आप ने बहुत सोच कर के उन को पुनः पकड़ने की कोशिश की है। आप इस में सफल हों, ऐसी मेरी कामना है। मैं इस लिए प्रसन्न हूं कि आप ने जो कहा है कि मैं मशीन से बने तलों यानी सोल और एड़ियों पर शुल्क लगा रहा हूं और शुल्क मूल्य के अनुसार १५ प्रतिशत होगा और हर साल उस से २० लाख रुपया प्राप्त होगा, इस से उन लोगों को प्रसन्नता होगी जो कि घरेलू जूते बनाते हैं या घरों में बैठ कर काम करते हैं, जो कि काटेज इंडस्ट्री के नाम से कहलाती है। इस से उस ग़रीब जुते बेचने वाले को प्रसन्नता होगी जिस का जूता आज बहुत कम दाम पर बिकता है और जिस में केवल अपनी उदरपूर्ति कर सकता है। इस कर से उसको उसके श्रम का सही मुआवजा मिल सकेगा उस के श्रम की उचित कीमत मिल सकेगी इस लिए मैं इस कर का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं।

मैं कटपीस के सम्बन्ध में भी कहना चाहता हूं। पहले तीन तीन गज के टुकड़ों तक को कट पीस माना जाता था, अब उस को घटा दिया गया है। इस के बारे में मुझे कुछ सन्देह है। जब आप इस की परिभाषा बनाने लगें तो उस परिभाषा में यह भी देख लीजियेगा कि आप उसे लम्बाई के ऊपर ही घटा रहे हैं या चौड़ाई पर भी घटा रहे हैं क्योंकि जो दूसरे लोग हैं जिन के ऊपर यह टैक्स लगता है वे काफ़ी समझदार होते हैं। हो सकता है कि वह लम्बाई घटा दें और चौड़ाई बढ़ा दें।

अब रहा सवाल बिजली के पंखों और बल्बों का। आप बिजली के बल्बों के सम्बन्ध में टैक्स लगाइय किन्तु मैं उन बल्बों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं जो कि पांच वाट के हैं, पंद्रह वाट के हैं या पच्चीस और चालिस वाट के हैं जिन को कि एक आम मजदूर भी अपने उपयोग में लाता है। मैं समझता हूं कि जनसाधारण जिन बल्बों को काम में लाते हैं कुछ छूट आप दे सकें तो बड़ी अच्छी बात होगी। इसी तरह बिजली के पंखों के सम्बन्ध में भी है। जो बड़े बड़े पंखे हैं उन पर आप टैक्स लगाइये, ठीक है लेकिन जो छोटे छोटे पंखे हैं, जिन को एक मजदूर घर में लगा लेता है, टेबल का पंखा है, जिस को मामूली आदमी घर में इस्तेमाल करते हैं, उस पर जो टैक्स पहले से लगा हुआ है उतना ही रहे तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है।

अब मैं शराब के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। इस के सम्बन्ध में मुझे बड़ा भारी एतराज यह है कि आप ने कहा कि इस पर सीमा शुल्क लगाया जाय जिस में देसी उत्पादन को हानि न पहुंचे। शराब पर तो, देशी उत्पादक हो चाहे विदेशी उत्पादक हो, टैक्स लगना ही चाहिये। मेरी मंत्री महोदय से विनम्र प्रार्थना है कि यदि आप वास्तव में नशाबन्दी को चाहते हैं तो यह कहना मुझे सही नहीं लगता है कि देशी उत्पादक को हानि न पहुंचे। मैं समझता हूं कि आप इस पर फिर विचार करेंगे और निश्चय करेंगे कि देशी और विदेशी दोनों शराबों को समान रूप से समझा जाय। उन के साथ एक तरह का बर्ताव होना चाहिये। बुराई चाहे देशी या विदेशी, वह बुरी है। जिस चीज को देश सही नहीं समझता वह देशी हो या विदेशी, उस पर रोक लगाना चाहिये। यदि विदेशी शराब पर टैक्स लगाया जा सकता है तो देशी शराब पर भी टैक्स लगाया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि शराब एक ऐसी वस्तु है जो कि अनैतिकता की जड़ है। आप इस पर चाहे जितना टैक्स लगा दें, मैं समझता हूं कि इस पर सदन प्रसन्नता ही प्रकट करेगा। यह बात हुई टैक्सेशन के सम्बन्ध में। मैं पुनः आप का ध्यान उन बातों की तरफ दिलाता हूं जो कि मैं ने अभी कहीं हैं और

मैं आशा करता हूं कि आप उन पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेंगे ।

सिनेमा की उतरी हुई फिल्मों के सम्बन्ध में आप ने जो टैक्स लगाया है उस के सम्बन्ध में मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जो प्रचार फिल्में होती हैं उन से हमें पैसा मिल सकता है । लोग अपनी वस्तुओं का प्रचार करने के लिये उन को सिनेमाओं में चलाते हैं । यदि आप उन पर भी इसी तरह का टैक्स लगा दें तो आप की आमदनी बढ़ सकती है और उस बढ़ी हुई आमदनी से आप दूसरों को छूट दे सकते हैं, साइकिलों को छोड़ सकते हैं, बिजली की चीजों को छोड़ सकते हैं । मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जो प्रकार की फिल्में दिखलाई जाती हैं, जिन के द्वारा लोग अपना विज्ञापन करते हैं, उन विज्ञापन वाली फिल्मों को आप इस में शामिल कर लें तो इस में कोई हर्ज नहीं है । मैं तो यहां तक जाने को तैयार हूं कि जो फिल्में आज कल दिखलाई जाती हैं उन में से कुछ को छोड़ कर आप सब पर टैक्स लगा लें । आज कल फिल्मों का बड़ा प्रचलन है । उन में से जो शिक्षाप्रद फिल्में हैं, जो डाकुमेंटरी फिल्में हैं, जो सूचना सम्बन्धी फिल्में हैं, उन को छोड़ कर जितनी भी फिल्में हैं उन के ऊपर यदि आप टैक्स लगायें तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस सदन में किसी व्यक्ति को भी एतराज नहीं होगा । जो प्रचार की फिल्में हैं, जिन का उद्देश्य अपने माल का प्रचार करना है, उस पर आप यदि टैक्स लगाने की सोचें तो उचित ही होगा ।

यदि हम यहां दूसरे पहलू को लें तो उस में यह है कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की सब से बड़ी और पहली आवश्यकता खाद्य पदार्थ की है । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार प्रयत्न करे कि जो भी उतार चढ़ाव हों, उन में जो मजदूर है, जो गरीब आदमी हैं या किसान है उन को परेशानी न हो । आप एक किसान को ले लीजिये, या किसान के नौकर को ले लीजिय, वह खाद्य पदार्थों के उतार चढ़ाव से बहुत परेशान रहता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि जो खाद्य पदार्थ हैं उन के मूल्यों में सन्तुलन रखा जाय और हो सके तो साल के आरम्भ में जो मूल्य हों साल के अन्त तक वही मूल्य रहें ।

दूसरी चीज है वस्त्र । वस्त्रों के मूल्य भी संतुलित रहने चाहिएं, खास कर वह वस्त्र जो कि जनसाधारण के प्रयोग में आते हों । मैं उन वस्त्रों के सम्बन्ध में नहीं कहना चाहता जोकि एक शोभा की वस्तु है विलास की वस्तु है । उन के सम्बन्ध में मैं नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन एक जन साधारण और एक किसान क्या पहनता है, एक मजदूर क्या पहनता है और एक मध्यम वर्ग का व्यक्ति क्या क्या और कौन कौन से वस्त्र प्रयोग में लाता है, मैं उन वस्त्रों के सम्बन्ध में अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं कि उन वस्त्रों पर एक खास दृष्टि आप की होनी चाहिए । उन के मूल्यों के अन्दर उतार चढ़ाव नहीं होना चाहिए किन्तु देखा यह गया है कि पिछले कई वर्षों से निरन्तर मूल्यों के अन्दर वृद्धि होती जा रही है । अगर सन् १९३९ के मूल्यों को हम लें और आज के मूल्यों को लें तो मैं यदि अतिशयोक्ति नहीं करता हूं तो उस में ८, ८ और १०, १० गुने की वृद्धि हो गई है जब कि आमदनी के अन्दर इतनी वृद्धि नहीं हुई है ।

इस के उपरान्त मैं आवास की समस्या के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । आवास की, मकानों की समस्या एक ऐसी समस्या है, जो कि मुंह बाये खड़ी हुई है । एक व्यक्ति के लिए खाद्य वस्त्र और आवास यह तीन चीजें उस के लिए आवश्यक हैं । अब आवास की अवस्था यह हो गई है कि किसी भी शहर में आप चले जाइये, जमीन के मूल्य इतने बढ़ गये हैं कि जनसाधारण तो क्या मध्य वर्ग के लोगों की भी पहुंच से बाहर हो गया है कि वे वहां पर कोई जमीन खरीद सकें या वहां पर कोई मकान बना सकें । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि और जगह की तो मैं

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

नहीं कह सकता लेकिन दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर हो सके तो यहां पर आप एक हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन बना दीजिये। वह आटोनमस बौडी हो और उस को यह अधिकार हो कि वह लोगों से कर्जा ले ले। सरकार उस को रैंक्गना-इज करे। उस में सरकारी लोग भी हों और जनता के लोग भी हों और वह व्यवसायिक दृष्टि से न हों। जनता उस में पैसा लगाये, कुछ सरकार उस में पैसा लगाये और वह लोगों के आवास का उनके रहने का इन्तजाम करे। उन के लिए जमीनें खरीदे, उनको मकान बनाने के लिए ऋण दे। मुझे आशा है कि आप इस तरह के आवास निगम को हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन को कायम करने के बारे में सोचेंगे जिससे कि यह जो बड़े बड़े शहर हैं उनके अन्दर यह जो आवास की एक समस्या है वह हल हो सके।

मैं दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। अब दिल्ली चूंकि केन्द्र से शासित क्षेत्र है और दिल्ली को केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र माना गया है तो स्वाभावतः दिल्ली वालों को यह आशा थी कि केन्द्र से शासित होने से यहां पर उन्नति होगी और यहां के लोगों को कुछ राहत मिलेगी, संतोष प्राप्त होगा किन्तु मैं यह देख रहा हूं और लोगों में भी यह भावना बढ़ती जा रही है कि जब से यह केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्र हुआ है कुछ निरंकुशता शासन में आने लगी है और कुछ लोगों की ओर ध्यान कम दिया जाने लगा है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के पुनर्गठन के ऊपर पुनः जोर दिया जाना चाहिए और उस के लिए हो सके तो एक कमेटी बैठा दी जाय और उस के लिए सोचा जाय कि दिल्ली का प्रशासन किस तरह का होना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूं दिल्ली के प्रशासन के सम्बन्ध में आप विचार करें।

भ्रष्टाचार के सम्बन्ध में यहां बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। मैं पुनः उस को दुहराना नहीं चाहता किन्तु इतना मैं जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि आज देश में जनता का जो नैतिक स्तर है वह दिन प्रति दिन गिरता जा रहा है। सरकार को यह सोचना चाहिऐ कि वह नैतिक स्तर उनका किस प्रकार उठाया जाय और किस तरह से लोगों की भावनाएं बदली जायें, किस तरह से लोगों में अनुशासन रह सके। इसके लिए सोचना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। हम जब भ्रष्टाचार की बात कहते हैं तब यह तो सभी मानते हैं कि भ्रष्टाचार है और इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि भ्रष्टचार नहीं है। छोटे से अधिकारी से लेकर बड़े अधिकारी तक यह फैला हुआ है। भ्रष्टाचार कोई केवल प्रशासन में हो सो बात नहीं है वरन यह लोगों में भी फैला हुआ है। जब टैक्सों की अदायगी का प्रश्न आता है तब लोग दो, दो खाते बना लेते हैं और इनकम टैक्स की चोरी करने की कोशिश करते हैं और टैक्स से बचने के लिए भ्रष्टाचार करते हैं। जैसे बगैर दोनों हाथ के ताली नहीं बज सकती ठीक वही बात भ्रष्टाचार के सम्बन्ध में लागू होती है। भ्रष्टाचार लोगों में और प्रशासन दोनों में मौजूद है। भ्रष्टाचार के निवारण के लिए जितना अधिकारियों का कर्त्तव्य है उतना ही कर्त्तव्य जनता का है। अधिकारियों को तो सतर्क रहना ही चाहिए क्योंकि वह जो संसद् है वह कानून बना कर उन के हाथ में दे देती है और इसलिए प्रशासन का यह कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह सतर्क रहे और अधिकारी लोग अपने को निष्पक्ष रखें। किन्तु जो जनता के अन्दर एक गिरावट आती जा रही है वह भी एक देखने की बात है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार ऐसा कोई प्रयत्न करे जिस से कि भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए जो लोगों का नैतिक स्तर ऊंचा होना आवश्यक है उसको ऊंचा किया जा सके। उसके लिए जो

भी वह कर सकें, करें। मुझे कहना तो बहुत कुछ था लेकिन चूंकि मेरा समय समाप्त हो गया है मैं अब और कुछ नहीं कहूंगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been whispered into my ears—perhaps it is the desire of somebody from the Opposition. I want to know whether any of these groups that have not been represented are present here—Socialist, Jan Sangh and Hindu Mahasabha. I find they are not present. When their time comes, they will have their chance.

श्री चांडक (छिंदवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ समय आप ने दिया इसलिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। मैं अर्थ मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद इसलिए देता हूं कि उन्होंने एक बहुत सुन्दर और संतुलित बजट हमारे सामने पेश किया है। जब भी यह बजट पेश होने का समय आता है तो हर एक व्यक्ति एक प्रकार का जिसे हम स्पैकुलेशन कहते हैं, वैसा एक स्पैकुलेशन समाज में हुआ करता है। लेकिन उन सब को इस समय निराशा होना पड़ा और जो बजट इस समय पेश हुआ है कि हमारी द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना का अन्तिम वर्ष है और उसी कौनटेक्सट में यह बजट पेश किया गया है तो यह सम्भव है कि उस में जो नये नये टैक्स लगाये गये हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में तो दो मत हो सकते हैं लेकिन जहां तक यह नये टैक्स, इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेज जो लगाये गये हैं वे जैसे कि अभी कहा गया और बहुत सारे दोस्तों ने मित्रों ने और यहां हाउस में काफी चर्चा इस बात की हुई उनका लगना सवाभाविक ही है। मैं तो यह देखता हूं कि जो भी टैक्स हो जब कि हमारी डेवलपिंग एकोनामी है जब कि मुल्क का सुधार हो रहा है, मुल्क आगे बढ़ रहा है, हम योजनाबद्ध कदम उठा रहे हैं और करोड़ों रुपया उसमें खर्च हो रहा है तो कुछ न कुछ ये टैक्सेज तो आने वाले हैं ही। जो भी टैक्सेज आते हैं वह आखिर मासेज पर आते हैं इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है। और जिस देश में अधिकतर लोग गरीब हों या देहातों में रहते हों तो उस टैक्स का कुछ हिस्सा उन पर भी आ जाता है यह भी जरूरी बात है। कहा गया कि हमें बाहर से काफी मदद मिली है और मिलती जा रही है। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है। लेकिन जो हमारे इंटरनल रिसोरसेज हैं उनको भी तो हमें मजबूत करना चाहिए, यह भी अत्यन्त आवश्यक बात है। अगर कोई इस दृष्टि से देखेगा तो वह टैक्सों का विरोध नहीं करेगा। लेकिन इन टैक्सेज के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। आपने डीजल आयल पर इलेक्ट्रिक मोटर्स पर टैक्स, लगाया है। आज हम एग्रीकल्चरल उत्पादन पर ध्यान देना चाहते हैं और देहात में इस कार्य के लिए जो इंजिन और पम्प लगाए जाते हैं उनमें डीजल आइल का उपयोग होता है। इसी प्रकार किसान जो छोटी इलेक्ट्रिक मशीनें काम में लाते हैं उनमें इलेक्ट्रिक मोटर्स का उपयोग होता है। तो मैं अर्थ मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि जो चीजें किसान काम में लाते हैं उनको टैक्स से एग्जेम्प्ट रखा जाए।

यहां पर अपोजीशन की ओर से और दूसरे लोगों की ओर से भी इन्फ्लेशन की काफी चर्चा हुई। हमने अन्दाजा किया था कि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में १२०० करोड़ का डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग करना होगा और अर्थमंत्री जी ने स्पष्ट कहा है कि हमें इससे ज्यादा डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग नहीं करना होगा। यह खुशी की बात है। इन्फ्लेशन का डर वहां ज्यादा रहता है जहां बड़े लोगों के हाथ में ज्यादा पैसा आता है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि जो देहातों में और दूसरी जगहों पर काम हो रहा है उसमें ज्यादातर पैसा लोअर इनकम ग्रुप के पास जा रहा है। इसलिए यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि इन्फ्लेशन बहुत अधिक हुआ है और उसका हमें डर है। यह बात तो जरूर है कि जहां पर बहुत सारा सुधार करना हो, रिकंस्ट्रक्शन करना हो, वहां कुछ इन्फ्लेशन तो होना निश्चित है। लेकिन इससे हमें डरने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है और अर्थ मंत्री जी ने इस सम्बन्ध में काफी

[श्री चांडक]

चैक रखा है और आगे भी वह रखेंगे ऐसी मैं उम्मीद करता हूं।

अर्थ मंत्री जी के भाषण से और जो इकानमिक सर्वे हमें दिया गया है उससे पता चलता है कि एग्रीकल्चर और इंडस्ट्री दोनों क्षेत्रों में काफी प्रगति हुई है। काफी विकास हुआ है। उत्पादन बढ़ा है। यह निसंदेह बात है। लेकिन फिर भी हमें एक बात में सन्देह होता है, और वह यह कि इतना उत्पादन बढ़ने के पश्चात भी हम अन्न उत्पादन की दृष्टि से आत्म निर्भर नहीं हुए हैं। यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक चीज है क्योंकि कहा जाता है कि जब तक हम अन्न उत्पादन की दृष्टि से स्वयं पूर्ण नहीं होंगे तब तक हमारी दूसरी योजनाएं भी विशेषतः सफल नहीं हो सकतीं। हमारी द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना का यह आखिरी वर्ष है लेकिन हम अन्न उत्पादन की दृष्टि से आत्म निर्भर नहीं हो पाये हैं। यह देखा गया है कि पावर की दृष्टि से, बड़े बड़े उद्योगों में पूंजी लगाने की दृष्टि से हमने उन्नति की है और उस तरफ बहुत ध्यान दिया गया है। लेकिन खेती की तरफ उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, ऐसा मेरा अनुमान और ख्याल है। यह सही है कि कुछ भाखरा जैसे बड़े बड़े डैम हमारे यहां बन रहे हैं, उनका पानी खेतों में पहुचेगा और हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, यह हो सकता है। बड़ी योजनाओं की भी अपने स्थान पर आवश्यकता है, उनको मैं रूल आउट नहीं करता, लेकिन उनके साथ ही हमें छोटी योजनाओं पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। यह तो मानी हुई बात है कि बगैर पानी और खाद के खेती का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता: अतः जहां पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है वहां छोटे छोटे बांध बांध कर या छोटी छोटी योजनाएं बनाकर या लिफ्ट इर्रीगेशन को विशेष महत्व देकर पानी पहुंचाया जाए। खाद की भी हमारे यहां कमी है। कहा जाता है कि आरटिफिशियल खाद की हमारे यहां इस वर्ष कमी है। इसके लिए हर प्रान्त में छोटे छोटे कारखाने खोले जाएं और पानी की व्यवस्था की जाए तो हमारे यहां काफी सुधार हो सकता है और अन्न उत्पादन की दृष्टि से भी स्वयं पूर्ण हो सकते हैं। मैं तो इसके साथ साथ यह सुझाव दूंगा कि जैसे सूरतगढ़ का सरकारी फार्म बना है और प्रगति कर रहा है इसी प्रकार के बहुत से फार्म चम्बल की रेवीन्स में बनाए जाएं तो डाकुओं का डर भी कम हो सकता है और इससे हमारी अन्न की समस्या भी हल हो सकती है। वहां इतना स्थान है कि सूरतगढ़ की तरह के बहुत से फार्म बन सकते हैं।

कल अर्थ मंत्री जी ने राज्य सभा में अपना भाषण देते हुए यह विचार प्रकट किया कि हमारे यहां प्राहिबिशन की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है। हम ने कांस्टीट्यूशन में इस बात को रखा है कि हम को अपने देश में कम्प्लीट प्राहिबिशन करना चाहिये। सामाजिक सुधार की दृष्टि से भी यह एक अत्यन्त आवश्यक चीज है। मुझे आश्चर्य होता है जब कुछ लोग यहां और राज्य सभा में इस को उड़ा देने की बात कहते हैं। कांस्टीट्यूशन बनाते समय इस चीज को हम ने सर्वसम्मति से स्वीकार किया था, और उस के बाद एक कमीशन भी बैठा। उस ने भी हम को यह सलाह दी है कि हम को प्रोग्रेसिव तरीके से प्रोहिबिशन करना चाहिये। मैं नहीं समझता कि उस ओर हमारा पूरा ध्यान गया है। स्वराज्य प्राप्त हुए १३ वर्ष हो रहे हैं। हमारा कांस्टीट्यूशन बने भी दस साल पूरे हो चुके। लेकिन अभी तक हमारे यहां पूर्णतया प्राहिबिशन नहीं हुआ है। तो मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि यदि इस चीज को हमें पूरा करना है, इस कलंक को हमें हटाना है, और देहातों के और समाज के हित में इस चीज को करना है, तो उस के लिये देरी क्यों होनी चाहिये। केवल बम्बई और मद्रास में पूर्णतः शराब बन्दी की गई है। अन्य प्रान्तों में अभी उस तरफ कदम बहुत ढीले उठे हैं।

मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इसीलिये इस तरफ अधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है और इस को हटाने की जरूरत है ।

यहां सेल्स टैक्स और इतर टैक्सों के सम्बन्ध में बहुत कुछ कहा गया । सेल्स टैक्स के सम्बन्ध में मैं ने गत वर्ष भी निवेदन किया था और अभी कुछ शब्द कहना चाहूंगा । हर प्रान्त में एक ही प्रकार की चीजों पर अलग अलग तरह का सेल्स टैक्स लगा हुआ है । इस से काफी उलझन पैदा हो जाती है । आप ने कुछ चीजों पर से सेल्स टैक्स हटा कर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई है । इसी तरह से, मेरा निवेदन है कि कुछ अत्यन्त आवश्यक चीजों पर आप सोर्स पर ही सेल्स टैक्स लगा दें तो आज जो लोगों को दिक्कतें हैं वे काफी दूर हो सकती हैं और उन को सुविधा हो सकती है । उन के मार्ग में काफी दिक्कतें हैं वह इस प्रकार दूर हो सकती हैं और सरकार को पैसा भी ज्यादा मिल सकता है । इस ओर भी हमारे मंत्री जी ध्यान देंगे, ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूं । पिछले वर्ष यह बात छेड़ी गई थी, अर्थ मंत्री जी ने भी कुछ कहा था और चर्चा हुआ था कि इस प्रकार की योजना होनी चाहिये । यदि सेल्ज टैक्स के सम्बन्ध में ऐसी कोई योजना हो कि सेल्ज टैक्स हर चीज पर, हर एक प्रान्त में एक जैसा रहे और एक्सेसेस रहे, तो सरकार को काफ़ी उत्पादन हो सकता है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मेम्बर साहब जो कहना चाहते थे, वह उन्हों ने कह लिया है । अब वह समाप्त करें ।

श्री चांडक : डिफ़ेन्स के सम्बन्ध में जो बात यहां कही गई कि डिफ़ेन्स एक्सपेंडिचर जो हुआ है, ...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वक्त गुजर जाने के बाद डिफ़ेन्स का ख्याल नहीं आना चाहिये ।

श्री चांडक : खैर, वह बहुत उचित है, आवश्यक है और योग्य है । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि उस में कोई ग़लती नहीं की गई है और वह होना चाहिये था ।

यदि मेरा समय हो गया है, तो इन दो शब्दों के साथ आप को धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं ।

Shri Morarka: (Jhunjhunu) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think the Finance Minister deserves the congratulations from all of us because in spite of the rise of expenditure on defence as well as the civil account, this is the first year in the second Plan period when the additional amount of taxation imposed is the least.

I wish to divide my speech into three parts. First of all I want to say something about the rise in prices; secondly, I want to place before the House, some facts about defence; and finally I would like to say something about the new tax proposals.

The main criticism against the Government this time is about the rise in prices. The criticism has been that deficit financing has been carried on and that has created inflationary conditions, consequently raising the prices. It is true that prices have risen and that the rise in prices has caused hardship to many people. It is also true that our economy has become so sensitive now that any additional investment in any sector is bound to create a further rise in prices and which is immediately reflected therein. But then let us not get panicky and run away with this idea, but let us examine who is responsible for this rise in prices. The basic facts are, we have a Plan which has fixed targets and the Plan, to achieve those targets, envisages certain investments. If we curtail the investments, to that extent our targets are reduced. We are not prepared for that. The shortage of foreign exchange has imposed upon us an obligation to curtail our imports, particularly of consumer goods. Similarly, the needs of foreign exchange require us to augment our exports and the export drive is there. In short,

[Shri Morarka]

the position is, there is increased investment and less supply. That is, more demand and less supply of goods. It is an elementary principle of economics that in such conditions, prices are bound to rise. The only remedy, therefore, lies in more production of goods at home. It is true that the production has increased, but if you read the *Economic Survey*, page 3, the position would be clear. So far as the consumer goods are concerned, they have risen only by three per cent. Paragraph 10 of the *Economic Survey* says as follows:

> "Consumer goods industries as a group registered an increase of about 3 per cent. The output of mill-cloth was about the same as in 1958; the offtake was distinctly larger partly on account of the revival of export demand."

In these consumer goods, even in this three per cent., the items which have registered an increase are vanaspati, coffee, sewing machines, electric fans, radio receivers, etc. But the production of salt, sugar, tea, etc., has actually gone down. From this, it would be clear that really speaking the production of those commodities which form part of the daily consumption of the people has not increased much but the production of other commodities, which are not of daily consumption even though they are called consumer goods, has no doubt increased.

The question is, when the production at home has not increased, at least not to the extent needed, when we have the export drive, when imports are not available, when investment cannot be curtailed, how we can check the rise in prices? An hon. Member here, a few minutes ago said, "controls". I think we have the experience of these controls. Controls presuppose a perfect apparatus in the Government, and a certain amount of conscience and honesty among the population. It is not for me to comment on either of these two, but I think we do not have yet that type of apparatus nor are we prepared to lay out a big amount and create a big control machinery which in any case would add to the inflationary spiral in the country.

Now, the question is by the rise in prices, who benefits by and where does this rise go? The biggest rise in prices is registered in food articles and in other agricultural commodities which are the raw material for the industry. 70 per cent. of our population is said to depend on agriculture. It may be that this population does not get the full advantage of this rise in prices. The middleman is there. But one thing is clear, and that is, these producers would not sell all that they produce. They would at least keep enough for their consumption, that is what they need and only the surplus would be marketed. To the extent that their own needs are met by this production they are not affected by this increase in prices.

The Members opposite have been blaming the Government for the rise in prices. I shall give two examples to show how they themselves are responsible for the rise in prices and then they come here and blame the Government when the Government accepts their demand. You know, Sir, sometime back there was a big agitation for a rise in the prices of sugarcane. The Government resisted the demand. There was a strike in the sugar mills. Then ultimately the Government accepted their demand and raised the price of sugarcane by three annas per maund. That increased price of sugarcane, the industrial raw material, consequently increased the price of manufactured sugar. Both the indices showed a rise in prices. Today, they come and say that the Government is responsible and that it is not doing anything to check this rise in prices. I do not know how this rise in prices could be checked.

Yesterday a leader of the Opposition party blamed the Government for the rising expenditure on civil administration.

Shri M. R. Krishna (arimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Leader of which party?

15 hrs.

Shri Morarka: The leader of the P.S.P. He blamed the Government for rise in civil expenditure. If I remember correctly, it was a Member of his party who first demanded the appointment of the Pay Commission. The Pay Commission was appointed, it gave its award and its award was accepted by the Government. Even though it is not satisfactory to all Members of the Opposition, still it has increased the wage bill of the Government by about Rs. 55 crores So I cannot understand how hon. Members can blame the Government for the consequent increase in civil expenditure.

Sir, then I want to make a suggestion about the index numbers. Our index numbers are now too old and out of date and they must be revised. I understand that the Ahmedabad index number of the working class includes a certain type of rice which not only the workers never consume, but even the millowners never get. It is high time that these 1949-50 index numbers were revised and made up-to-date. My second suggestion is the index numbers must be related to the year when our Plan begins. For the purpose of comparison, the beginning year of every Plan must be made the base year. That is the only way in which we can get a correct idea about the price and production.

Coming to defence, the present budget provides an increase of Rs. 28·56 crores for defence. Looking to the developments on the northern border, one cannot say that this provision is either unjustified or even excessive. But what surprises me is that while the expenditure on the army and the navy has increased, the expenditure on air force is reduced by Rs. 3 crores. I should have thought that in the modern times, air force plays the most important role in the defence of any country. So, it surprises me how in the present conditions any expenditure could be curtailed or economised on the air force. I am sure those who are, responsible for the security and safety of our country must have taken due precautions here.

Coming to the criticism against this Ministry, for sometime past, I think the Ministry has been following a policy of penny-wise and pound-foolish. It is particular, even stingy in small matters in curtailing and withdrawing some facilities enjoyed by our officers and men of the armed forces—small facilities like transport for going to their office and back, etc. No doubt in withdrawing such facilities, the Government make a small saving and they can say they have effected economy. But every such thing creates an irksome feeling in the mind of an officer and reduce the attraction which the officer has for the defence services. That is the reason why our armed forces do not attract young men and the best talent in the country. That is happening on one side and on the other, there is a huge wastage and extravagance in big matters.

It is a classical example of economy at home and extravagance abroad. Over-indenting, higher prices, excess payments, faulty deliveries, defective storage, loose inspection, careless drafting of contracts, etc., are matters of daily routine occurring very frequently in this Ministry. I do not want to say anything in my language. But if you permit me, I will take you through a few pages of the Audit Report presented to this House in August, 1959. On the very first page it says:

> "But despite repeated exhortations by successive Public Accounts Committees and assurances given by the Ministry, these provisions continue to be disregarded by the administrative authorities. Fictitious financial adjustments intended to conceal lapse of grants or to

[Shri Morarka]

cover up excesses over allotments were noticed in a number of Engineer Divisions."

A poor certificate, according to me, to the working of the Ministry. I do not wish to bother the House with small items. I would go straight to page 29, para 40 of this report. The heading is "Loss due to deterioration of stores". It says that camouflage nets worth about Rs. 73 lakhs had been rendered useless due to defective storage. Because they did not store it properly, the poor country lost an amount of Rs. 73 lakhs.

I come to another point which I regard as a little more important. That is dealt with in para 13 of this report. This concerns a contract for the supply of mechanical transport spares. What happened was, sometime in May, 1957, this Ministry contracted with a Canadian firm to purchase some spare parts worth about 12,63,324 dollars, i.e., more than Rs. 60 lakhs. This contract provided that the exact quantities would be adjusted later more or less according to the actual needs. After a few months, we wanted to cancel orders worth about 5,73,952 dollars. The company naturally did not agree to this and they insisted that they would supply the total quantity less a very small sum. One of the main reasons for entering into this contract was that this very firm would purchase from us our surplus spares about 4,250 tons at the rate of 110 dollars per ton. Not a single pound of this was purchased or ever taken delivery of by this firm. In 1952-53, our Washington Mission had said that this firm was in the habit of quoting higher prices. The Controller of Development, Vehicles, in the Army Headquarters said that prices quoted by this firm were fantastic and ridiculously high and in some cases shockingly absurd. Even after this, the order was placed on the firm . . .

Shri Morarji Desai: In which year?

Shri Morarka: In May, 1957 and the supplies came in 1958 or 1959.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Are you talking of history?

Shri Morarka: . . I know what I am talking; be a little patient. Don't provoke me to say anything.

The Defence Ministry examined some of these items and the price lists. They found that out of 370 items that they examined, in about 100 items, the prices quoted by this firm were about 500 per cent. more. In the remaining items, the prices were about 269 per cent. higher. I will give you a few examples of what we ordered. My main grievance is that small things which we can easily make in this country and which are available here were ordered and imported from there. What are those things? There is a small type of pin called pin hood hinge. We bought 2,000 units of this particular item. My information is that the total lot of 2,000 units would not cost more than 50 Canadian dollars in any case, and the price we have paid is 5,000 dollars. Take another example: ordinary canvas bags. We purchased 370 canvas bags, the total cost of which should not be more than 100 dollars. The price paid by us was 5,872 dollars. Then, we purchased ordinary blue cloth braded wire 32" long pieces, which are available here. Even in Canada, where the standard of living is very high, the price is not more than 10 cents each and, in any case the total price for the entire quantity of 8,600 units should not have been more than 500 dollars. The price we paid is 19,952 dollars. I do not want to tire your patience by multiplying these instances, but I can assure you that these are only a few illustrative examples of what is happening in this Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: My patience is being tired by the moving hands of the clock, not by the figures.

Shri Morarka: I hope you will give me a few more minutes, Sir.

Acharya Kripalani: He is saying some very interesting things. Give him more time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The learned Acharya has already exhausted his time; otherwise, I could give it from his.

Shri Morarka: This Ministry functions largely in an area of secrecy. We do not get to know everything, or as much as we would like to know about it. I will give you a very simple example. I have myself seen Japanese jeeps belonging to this Ministry moving on the roads of this city as well as in Bombay. The name of the jeep is Toyota. I put a question to the Ministry: how many jeeps have been purchased, when were they purchased, what is the price and so on. The answer was "(a) No jeep has been purchased; (b) and (c) do not arise.". The driver of the jeep, who was in defence uniform, told me that the jeep belonged to the Army. If only they had stated that this is a secret matter and they cannot give the information, I can understand it, but to say no jeep has been purchased . . .

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): I do not want to interrupt him, but may I say this? If my memory is wrong I would like my hon. friend to correct me, but I think the question was whether we have entered into an agreement for the manufacture of jeeps.

Shri Morarka: No.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I want my friend to correct me.

Shri Morarka: I am correcting him. His memory is absolutely wrong. He answered the question only three days ago. The question was whether the Ministry of Defence purchased any Japanese jeeps and, if so, the number and price and the reasons for purchasing these jeeps when Indian jeeps are available. The answer was: "(a) No jeep has been purchased. (b) and (c) Do not arise". I do not want to say anything more about defence.

Now I come to the third point; new taxes. One of the main principles for levying new taxes in a country when it suffers from inflationary pressure is that you must collect the maximum revenue at a minimum cost. If the collection cost is substantial then, to that extent, the purpose of your levying new taxes is defeated. If you were to apply this criterion to the new taxes which have been levied, you will find that some of them do not satisfy this requirement, especially the tax on shoes and the tax on artificial silk. I do not say that these taxes are not necessary; they may be necessary, but these taxes will yield a very small revenue and, at the same time, will consume a large part of it by way of collection charges.

Then, the Finance Minister has imposed an extra excise duty on electric motors. The *Economic Survey* says that the production of electric motors is falling. Whatever one might say, the excise duty originally was designed as an economic instrument to inhibit consumption of some undesirable and harmful items like opium, liquor, tobacco and things of that nature. Even today these duties are bound to inhibit production to some extent. They reduce the demand and they reduce the production at least to some extent. When the *Economic Survey* says that the production of electric motors was already down, I think the Finance Minister should have considered more carefully before levying any excise duty on that.

Now I come to the much-discussed subject of duty on diesel oil and trucks. Last year when the Finance Minister imposed a duty on diesel oil he justified it on grounds of revenue and conservation of foreign exchange. But while the Finance Minister wants the public to use less and less of diesel oil, our railways, which are a Government department, are increasing the consumption of diesel oil more and more, so much so that we are having more diesel locomotives and we are even thinking of putting up a factory in this country to manufacture them.

[Shri Morarka]

I can understand the revenue motive of the Government, but if the conservation of foreign exchange is an equally important point, surely the Finance Minister must prevent the railways from using any of this diesel oil.

Then I come to the excise duties on pig iron and internal combustion engines and trucks. Many hon. Members have referred to double taxation. In this particular case I think it is treble taxation. First of all, there is a duty on pig iron which is used for the manufacture of this engine. When the engine is manufactured, there would be another 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on the engine and when this engine is assembled on the truck, there would be a third duty on the truck as a whole. This becomes still more ununderstandable when the Finance Minister in his budget speech has accepted the principle of giving abatement of duty on certain articles if they are used as raw materials for the manufacture of other commodities. For example, he has levied a duty of Rs. 500 per ton on aluminium sheets and Rs. 300 per ton on aluminium ingots. He has stated:

> "Necessary adjustments will be made in the duty on circles, sheets, etc., when duty paid ingots are used in their manufacture."

So, when duty-paid aluminium ingots are used for the manufacture of aluminium sheets abatement is given, why can't they accept the same principle and give abatement of this duty for the trucks which use the engine on which the duty was already paid, twice in the sense of having used the pig iron on which the duty has already been paid? This is a point which must be given due consideration by the Finance Minister.

I wish to conclude with a word of praise for the Special Re-organisation Unit in the Ministry of Finance. This unit has done wonderful work, and the few departments that this unit has examined have shown very good results. For example, in our High Commissioner's Office in London they have reduced the expenditure by about 36 per cent. and the staff by about 25 per cent. In the Coal Controller's office they have reduced the staff by 33-1/3 per cent. In other departments also they have effected economies, though to a smaller extent. While this department has done wonderful work, there is one thing to which all these things point, and that is this that there is tremendous scope for economy in all the departments which have not yet been examined by this unit.

Shri Sampath (Namakkal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset may I offer my congratulations to the hon. Member, Shri Jhunjhunwala for his outspoken speech, in which he gave free expression to the righteous indignation which his sensitive conscience must have felt at the awkward postures taken by his Ministers regarding the issue of corruption. In this connection I wish to state that the other day when the hon. Finance Minister was replying to the discussion on the Pay Commission's report, to an interruption from Shri S. M. Banerjee about the Deshmukh affair, he retorted, "Nobody in this world is an angel." Of course, it is a good retort as far as bazaar platforms are concerned, but coming as it does from a responsible hon. Minister it is very depressing and it makes one shudder to think of the future fate of the administration.

In this connection may I also draw your attention to a paragraph which appears in the Twenty-first Report of the Public Accounts Committee of the Second Lok Sabha. It refers to action taken on officials responsible for irregularities pointed out by the Public Accounts Committee. The paragraph reads:

> "In a memorandum (Appendix XVII) submitted to the Committee, the Railway Board have now stated that the punishments awarded

to higher officers were equitable and in conformity with lapses on the part of each individual. It was, however, brought to the notice of the Committee that one of these officers who had been censured in January, 1958 in connection with this case was promoted to a higher post within six months of awarding the punishment. The Committee are distressed to learn this."

And the country is more distressed to learn this. When things are deteriorating in this fashion, the hon. Minister should not be hypersensitive to any charge of corruption at varying levels of his administration.

Before I proceed to say something in detail about the Budget, I wish to say that the obstinate stand taken by our hon. Finance Minister yesterday regarding the issue of the strike of the State Bank of India employees was rather unfortunate. Those in power should exercise some restraint when they deal with such matters. These are not issues wherein personal pride could be allowed to dominate the issues. Whatever may be the other issues at stake, the Government cannot with any justification ask the employees to withdraw their charter of demands. I hope the Government would not continue to maintain this stiff stand and cause the clientele of the State Bank of India to suffer ultimately.

The purpose of a modern budget is not mere financial accounting. It must result in solving of economic problems. It must create conditions of employment and conditions of development. It is but legitimate to expect that every budget should have a main aim or theme related to the current needs of our economy. The present budget, which we are discussing now, disappoints us deeply in these aspects. This budget is keen only on pleasing the barons of the share market and refuses to take note of the current needs of our economy and the lot of our common people. It carries out the old maxim "Unto him that hath shall be given."

I do not want to weary the House with too many figures but I want to crave the indulgence of the House to take into consideration the figures of the Union revenue from indirect taxation from the year 1952-53, the first year of the First Five Year Plan, to the present Budget year. In 1952-53, the revenue from indirect taxes was Rs. 256·8 crores. At the end of the First Five Year Plan, that is, in 1956-57 it rose to Rs. 363·6 crores. Now it is budgeted for 1960-61 at Rs. 542·43 crores. Among this the Union excise duty alone, which was practically nil prior to 1947-48, was Rs. 50·25 crores in 1948-49. The incidence of this tax has gone on increasing since 1948-49. Now according to the present budget estimates it is Rs. 379·98 crores. I ask: Who is to bear this heavy burden of indirect taxation? It is the pathetic salaried middle class, working class and the common people living in villages, engaged in agriculture, who will bear the burden of this tax. The present introduction of tax on cycle parts, diesel oil, exposed cinematographic films, shoes and their component parts and other engineering products will certainly affect the common man to a very great extent. In addition to the enhanced taxation on diesel oil, the local sales tax levied by the State Governments will also add. That will increase the cost of transport for the common man. Fresh taxes on cycle parts will affect a large number of workers and middle class people and also the people who live in villages and who have taken to the use of cycles in a great amount.

Regarding the tax on exposed cinematographic films, I beg to submit that it will certainly create a crisis in the industry. About the South I can speak with some information. About 40 per cent of the total films produced in India is produced in the South. Their foreign exchange earning capacity is considerable and is on the increase. Moreover, the present estimated receipt of Rs. 75 lakhs is a very meagre

[Shri Sampath]

estimate. It is misleading. The Chairman of the film chamber of commerce of Madras, Shri Nagi Reddy said in a recent speech that according to him Rs. 1 crore will be collected from the South alone. But the Budget estimate is very meagre and misleading. I appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to consider the damage that would be done to this industry which has the potentiality of earning foreign exchange and also of giving employment to thousands of people. I would appeal to him to see whether he could at least reduce the rate of taxation if not totally withdraw it.

Then the ten per cent *ad valorem* duty on shoes and chappals and 15 per cent *ad valorem* duty on component parts of footwear will deal a severe blow to the common man. Again, I am afraid the estimated yield of Rs. 20 lakhs is very meagre. This is one side of the picture.

On the other side, if we take the corporation tax and the income tax in 1948-49, the total revenue was Rs. 158 crores. In 1956-57 it was about 130.85 crores. The estimate for 1960-61 is Rs. 187·95 crores. In spite of all sorts of expansions and developments these direct taxes on the rich companies and the industrial magnates remain more or less stationary. This explains as to who is bearing all the crushing burden of the so-called development and Plans and who is benefited by this. I do not think that the crisp comment given by an ex-veteran Congress leader that this budget can be described as an election fund raising budget for the Congress is an exaggerated view. My own feeling is that this budget in a way steals the thunder from the Swatantra Party, which was also voiced by some other hon. Member who preceded me. Quite rightly both in this House as well as in the other House many hon. Members have expressed their concern on the existing regional disparities in the developmental activities as a result of the Five Year Plans. Unless the Government becomes aware of the mounting indignation of the people of the South —neglected South—and start doing something really and sincerely to countervail the ill-effects of the two Five Year Plans, there will be serious political repercussions.

Yesterday, Shri Chettiar rightly pointed out that it is essential that a scheme for the expansion of the present Neyveli project with the present target of 3½ million tons of lignite per annum to that of 6 million tons per annum so that a steel plant could be established in that State should be considered. On constant pressure from the people and in a legitimate enthusiasm the Government of Madras had invited some East German experts, who have rich experience in erecting and running steel plants which work with low shaft furnaces using lignite. That this has displeased the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel here, was quite evident from the tone in which answers were given the other day by the Minister to the Starred Question regarding this matter and the subsequent supplementaries which arose.

This attitude is quite understandable and it is quite wrong, especially when we hear that the ore used in East German steel plants is of much inferior quality compared to the Salem ore. We must, therefore, really give due consideration to this proposal and make everything possible to speed up the establishment of this plant there.

We have lignite in Neyveli, and our steel requirements are increasing day by day. We have had already three steel plants in the north. Why not we launch on a steel plant project in the South? What is the reason for this delay?

Even as regards the aluminium industry, we do not quite understand the delay and the reluctance on the part of the Central Government to allow it to come up. At first, we expected

a bigger unit to come up in the public sector. It was said the electric power available in Madras was not cheap or up to expectations, and therefore the scheme had to be given up. Then, the Madras Government found themselves successful in persuading some private individuals to start the aluminium industry, though not on the big scale envisaged previously, at least on a moderate scale. Again the question of the cheapness of electric power came up. They also wanted power at the rate of Rs. 118, and finally it was agreed between the Government of Madras and the parties that power would be charged at the rate of Rs. 120, which is the Hirakud rate. There need not have been any further hitch, the industry should have been started a year ago, but it is delayed. Who is delaying it?

We hear the Planning Commission has stepped in and it seems the Commission is worried about the cheapness of electric power and is taking to task the Madras Government for agreeing to supply power at such a cheap rate incurring loss. In fact, there is no loss incurred by the Government either.

Such attitudes taken up by forces in the Planning Commission are quite common, and in the Cabinet also we fear there are certain forces acting in this manner. We feel that whenever some developmental scheme for the South comes up, there is a systematic sabotaging going on both in the Cabinet and the Planning Commission.

With all this, one does not understand the role of the Planning Commission in our body politic. They seem to wield immense power, but they do not have any responsibility whatsoever. They are accountable to none. The Planning Commission consists of men, some of whom have never faced an electorate even in a Panchayat elections.

Shri Morarji Desai: Does he mean that the Planning Commission should be elected?

Shri Sampath: But they seem to wield immense power. The role of this undemocratic body should be properly defined.

In every Budget there is mention of austerity, but how far Government is sincere about it is doubtful. For example, we hear that the amount spent on publications, which includes cost of printing and paper, of all the Ministries of the Government of India during the year 1957-58 is Rs. 34,39,145 and in 1958-59, Rs. 31,85,588. This excludes the cost of the publications brought out by the Publications Division and the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. We find that very often in these publications costly foreign art paper is used. I want to know whom they are trying to impress—certainly not the Parliament Members. They are here to serve.

In war time we had many useful austerity measures which are even now being followed by certain Governments very implicitly and faithfully. Even now, as far as Madras is concerned, I know they stick to the method of economy slips which they paste on the used covers. But here at the Centre we see all sorts of waste indulged in, in a very pompous manner. The other day the Prime Minister admitted in this House that our propaganda is very weak in foreign countries; and amongst ourselves we are wasting a tremendous sum in printing all these things which are rarely read by any people here.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Even the Members of Parliament?

Shri Sampath: Yes, even.

Lastly, I want to mention one thing. In the other House much has been said about the resignation of a Madras Member from the Investment Committee of the LIC, and in the press also, many reports have appeared. So far, the Finance Minister has not sought to explain that. I would only request him to place the letter of resignation and the causes that led to

[Shri Sampath]

his resignation on the Table of the House so that we may be enlightened.

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk): Imposition of taxes, however innocent and necessary, are the most unwelcome feature of any national Budget anywhere in the world. In our country too, they are, by and large, not welcome. But in a democratic Government, in a country where the economy has to develop fast, the imposition of taxes has to be faced with cheer and grace. I therefore welcome the Budget that our shrewd Finance Minister has placed before the House.

It is a matter of gratification that he did not think it proper, in the present context of things, to include in his Budget any direct taxation which is likely to invite much more criticism from the people than indirect taxes. Not only that. He has even taken care to see that the items of taxation are selected from luxury goods, thus excluding from its effects the large masses of people who still live in poverty and are concerned mostly with consumer goods and their prices. The Finance Minister is therefore rightly congratulated by many sections of the House, because he did not bring in big surprise to the country as generally happens, and was cautious enough not to disturb the economic conditions prevailing in the country. I therefore congratulate him on his sagacity and skill in dealing with the finances of the country, providing resources for the expanding economy and increasing expenditure by such methods as would not cause any alarm or greater dissatisfaction among the people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid this infection of reading speeches is spreading.

Shri Radha Raman: Coming to a discussion of details, I find we are often negative in our approach to problems, and therefore our criticism takes us nowhere. I should therefore like, simultaneously, to make a few suggestions, and I hope the Finance Minister and his colleagues will bear them in mind.

Everybody admits that our country is faced with a situation which needs rapid industrialisation. Accepting the principle of the public and the private sectors advancing hand in hand, it is inevitable that resources should be found to meet the huge expenditure involved, and the Finance Minister is charged with this difficult task. Wherefrom can he obtain these resources? To my mind, they can be obtained either by taxation or savings or borrowings or deficit financing.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Or by gifts.

Shri Radha Raman: Well, if you are able to get the Government gifts, all right.

There is to my mind no other way. Now let us examine the question of taxation. We find that the Finance Minister, in introducing the new taxes, has taken certain commodities, and it is admitted by most people in the country that direct taxation has already reached the saturation point.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: No, no.

Shri Radha Raman: The Finance Minister is therefore cautious enough not to resort to them. He has chosen, in my opinion, the lesser evil of indirect taxation. It is true that there is no indirect taxation which does not touch the consumer or the common man. But in the speeches that have been made here, most of the criticisms that have been made centre round the taxes either on the transport industry or on such goods as electric motors, or diesel oil. Now, the question which arises here is whether these taxes which have been proposed by the Finance Minister are actually harsh on the consumer or they are inevitable in the present circumstances. It will be admitted that they do not directly touch the basic requirements of the common man. Either the duty on cycle, or it is on electric motors or on

diesel oil. Of course, they certainly indirectly raise certain prices, as for instance in the case of electric motors, as a result of which their prices would rise. In my opinion, such taxes should be welcome. Leaving apart the duty on parts of cycles, I think that the taxes on motor spirit or diesel oil or on trucks or motor cars will only touch the upper classes or the richer classes; of course, there might be a slight increase in the fare on motor transport, and that might also indirectly or even directly benefit the railways, but it certainly helps in raising the resources.

15·43 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

I, therefore, think that the Finance Minister was right in choosing such items as would bring him a certain amount of revenue without actually putting too much of hardship on the common man.

So far as the tax on cycle parts is concerned, the Finance Minister has proposed two taxes, one on the free wheel and the other on the rim. It is his contention that a cycle takes about twenty years to wear out. And if Rs. 10 are levied per cycle, then it comes to about Rs. 8 per year. I somehow do not agree with him about the life of the cycle.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That comes to only eight annas per year.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: In this manner it will be eight annas only per year. But his contention seems to be that a cycle wears out in ten years only.

Shri Radha Raman: Anyway, even if it is ten years, it does not matter; actually, it is only five years.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Why not four years?

Shri Radha Raman: Actually, I have not seen a cycle which can last even for ten years.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I know about cycles, because cycle was my symbol in the last elections.

Shri Radha Raman: Even if a cycle is to be taxed to the extent of Rs. 10, or in other words, even if the price is to be raised by Rs. 10 per cycle, let me suggest that it is not merely the cost of the cycle which counts, but it is the maintenance that counts very much. In this country which is so vast, where other means of transport are not available, the cycle is the only means by which the common man can go about, particularly, in the rural areas. I, therefore, feel that the Finance Minister might reconsider this question. There is a great demand all round, and in fact, it has been voiced by all sections of the House, that this must be done, because the taxes on the free wheel and the rim are going to hard-hit the common man, particularly, those who are living in the rural areas, and who have no other cheap and easy means of transport except the cycle. My hon. friend Shri Naval Prabhakar has already suggested that in case the Finance Minister is not willing to give relief in both the taxes, let him consider at least this much that in this year's budget, he may give relief either in respect of the tax on the free wheel or in respect of the tax on the rim, so that only one of them would be taxed, and the total cost of the cycle will not be increased, as is envisaged now, by Rs. 10.

The total amount of revenue expected from these taxes is about Rs. 23 crores. The deficit that remains uncovered has still to be adjusted either by windfalls or by some imaginary gains. I am of the opinion that if only our tax-collecting machinery in the country had been able to cope with the taxation structure and check the evasion and avoidance of taxation which prevail in the country, then the

[Shri Radha Raman]

Finance Minister need not have come to this House for this petty sum of Rs. 23 crores. It is my humble contention that the realisation of revenue which is envisaged in the Budget can be greatly increased, provided there is honesty on both sides. It is wrong to say that it is only the businessman or only the average man in the country who is evading or avoiding taxes. I have personal knowledge and I can say it with confidence that it is not merely the average citizen or the businessman who seeks to evade the taxes, but it is also the bureaucracy or the officers who are also responsible to a very great extent for this evasion and avoidance. I, therefore, submit that more measures must be adopted in order to get the benefit of the full taxes for Government.

In this connection, I would just cite one instance. Every year, the Finance Minister comes before the House with his Budget on the last day of February, but just fifteen days or twenty days before that, almost all the businessmen corner their stocks, and they corner in such lump sum quantity that the amount of tax recoverable on that will be huge, and nobody knows exactly what the total amount will be. Actually, Government can claim tax that is proposed to be levied, on that cornered stock also. But what happens is that the businessman takes away the cornered stock, and it is hidden somewhere and sold at a much higher price right from the date the Budget is announced, and he makes a huge profit on the cornered stock. Government have no machinery to find out what stock is hidden, and to levy a tax on that cornered stock. If Government could devise some machinery by which this cornered stock could be got and could be taxed, then, I am sure that the amount that is proposed to be realised by fresh levies could be realised by the taxation on the cornered stock. I would leave this point at that.

Coming to footwear, they were taxed at 10 per cent. *ad valorem* previously, but now, the Finance Minister has envisaged that it should be 15 per cent *ad valorem*, on soles and heels which are made of materials other than leather or wood. There are certain small factories here as well as in other places, where the footwear manufactured are of rubber, and they are mostly *chappals*. These *chappals* will be charged this duty *ad valorem* even when they are manufactured in a small cottage or in a small factory where only five or ten people are working. Already, they are being charged at 10 per cent *ad valorem*. Now, will they be charged another 5 per cent *ad valorem*? That point is not clear either from the Budget speech or from the other details availble. I think there is a just reason for these cottage industry people coming to the Finance Minister and asking him what he thinks about it, for a *chappal* is only more sole with just a small strap over it. If you make it 5 per cent. more costly, there is bound to be some hardship on these small cottage industry owners who are manufacturing this *chappal*.

I have one more point to deal with. There has been a lot of talk going on about corruption in the country. I have my own opinion about this matter. By talking day in and day out that there is corruption in the country, we have created a psychology in the country that there is too much of corruption. In the first place, I do not deny that there is corruption in the country. How can it be removed? Not by constituting a Tribunal nor by vigilance committee. It can be removed by creating a psychology on the other side that people are honest, that people want to actually live as nationalists patriots and they want to build up a new nation and new country. This corruption will certainly continue in an expanding economy, because unless production is sufficient

and compares favourably with consumption, it cannot actually be eliminated totally.

So I humbly submit that so far as the talk of corruption is concerned, we should talk less. But so far as action is concerned, I think we should do more. It should start with every individual. Let everybody start with a clean slate by himself. If he starts doing that and there is a psychology created or an atmosphere created, I think there will be less corruption in the country than imagined or talked about. As I said, so far as corruption is concerned, nobody denies that it exists, and we have to face it, rather fight it to the end so that there is less corruption or no corruption in the country. Without that, we cannot advance as rapidly as we would like to advance. But in order to meet this situation, in order to fight corruption, we have to try hard. We have to show it by example and by our own honesty and integrity rather than by simply talking about it in a loose way.

In the end I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on his budget proposals.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: For this corruption?

Shri Radha Raman: I have only this request to make, that in respect of the one or two items I have mentioned, he will kindly give consideration to the suggestions I have made.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Mr. Chairman, even though I have some very strong criticism to offer, I wish to mention—and I mention it with pardonable pride—that so far as the foreign, as well as, the economic affairs policies of this country are concerned, they are sound to the core. They are essentially sound, though, of course, I have my difficulties sometimes about their interpretation, and most of the time about their implementation.

I have referred to the foreign policy, particularly because it also has a very direct effect on our economic affairs. This is a fact more particularly regarding the aspect of foreign assistance. If you would just look through the Report of the Ministry of Finance you will find how almost all the countries all over the world—the USA (The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development), U.K., Canada, France, USSR, Czechoslovakia—have understood our policy and have fallen in line with us in the development of this country. This definitely is a reflection of the successful foreign policy which we have been pursuing.

Again, about economic policy, it is absolutely obvious that this country has decided to embark upon as ambitious a Plan within its reachable resources as possible to develop agriculture and parallel to it, heavy industry, the mechaine-making industry, and the small-scale industry, not ignoring at the same time the cottage industry and handicrafts. How this policy is being implemented has got to be taken into account.

The first thing which hits everyone and which has been talked about, which is uppermost in my mind, is the soaring prices. It is really unfortunate that we have not been able to arrest the rising prices. Only last month even the Governor of the Reserve Bank while speaking on this subject of economic affairs expressed grave concern about the rising prices in the country. I think that is the most vital problem which faces this country. We have certainly failed to bring about effective measures to control the soaring prices. I am not one who would work only for the stabilisation of prices. I definitely feel that some positive steps must be taken to cut down prices by 25 per cent. in any case. I definitely feel that a competent Government should be able to do that.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That means the present Government are not competent.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That definitely is my feeling. Some of the rise in prices is due to the artificial scarcities which have been created.

The other day we were talking about sugar prices. I say it is not so much the shortage of sugar as the maldistribution of it that is responsible for the high prices. You are just passing on sugar to hands where it is not wanted. Then it passes on to the black market.

Again it is incompetence, when we talk about the scarcity of steel, while under our very nose in Delhi, near about Jumma Masjid you can find any amount of steel selling in the black market. It is because we—the Administration—have been very loose, have been incompetent—and I say, sometimes impotent—in handling these problems that we have to face today this unhappy state of affairs.

Then the Pay Commission was there. I think the government servants would have been happier if this Commission's Report had not been implemented, if the benefits arising out of the Pay Commission's recommendations had not been passed on to the services, if only we could have been able to cut down prices by 25 per cent. They would certainly have been happier then. But we have failed to do anything in this respect, simply because of our incompetence again.

Take agriculture. They say agricultural production has not gone up. Why? Because most of the efforts are made in the offices here. They do not trickle down right into the field. Therefore, agricultural production has not marked that increase which it ought to have. My main charge against the Administration is about absolute incompetence and inefficiency. Even in the Cabinet, there is not that dynamism which is necessary. I do feel that something must be done about it.

As regards the indirect taxation, there is absolutely no need for it, only if we could have, as a matter of fact, brought about the economy which is well within our reach. I have been stressing on the floor of this House all the time that civil expenditure could be cut down by at least 25 per cent. I mentioned it the other day. I feel absolutely reinforced in this conclusion when I go through the working of the SRU, to which I made a reference when we were discussing the Report of the Organisation and Methods Division. we could definitely cut down our expenditure by 25 per cent. That would give at least Rs. 100 crores of savings. Why do you want these taxes?

16 hrs.

My hon. friend Shri Morarka quoted the Coal Commissioner's office. They have saved about 33 per cent from that office. I go a step further and say that this Coal Commissioner's office should certainly be wound up. It could be abolished. There is no need for it. I discussed it with certain people who know about the working of the Coal Commissioner's office. The S.R.U. Division could not have gone further. There is enough coal in the country; we are producing coal. What is the Coal Commissioner's office doing? It is just allotting wagons. Out of 3,500 wagons which they allot in a particular section, 2,900 wagons go only to Government account. It can easily be done by a small wing in the Railway. This is simple duplication. The Railways give certain information to the Coal Commissioner and he does the work. The Coal Commissioner's office becomes a breeding centre for corruption. There is evidently much scope for economy.

It has been mentioned that we have not paid enough attention to agriculture. My hon. friend Shri Masani went all out to suggest that if this country is to be saved all our attention must be paid to agriculture.

think, in the First Plan, in the Second Plan and thereafter the Government is quite aware of the necessity to step up agricultural production. When Shri Masani was quoting figures he was only quoting exclusively what is being proposed for agriculture. He would not talk about irrigation. After all, the irrigation facilities are meant only to step up agricultural production. So, also community development. That is also intended for stepping up agricultural production. He said that we cannot do two things and that we should go ahead only with agricultural production. It means, in a sense,—and he is a very clever orator—that he just wanted to carry conviction in this House by saying that he is a great supporter of the agriculturist. But, what is at the bottom of all this? 'Please leave the industry to the private sector'.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Yes; yes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is the crucial thing which is at the bottom of it. He wants that the entire industrial sector should be left to the private sector. He said: 'You are just only playing with Government funds'. I say the soundest policy which has been followed by this Government is that we have these three steel plants. They are the foundations of the sound economy on which this country should be built. I, therefore, feel that we are going absolutely in the right direction and there should be no keeping back from it.

Certain hon. friends also mentioned about certain public enterprises. I have not the least doubt that a good number of public enterprises have given an impressive and good account of themselves. Let us see what the Hindustan Antibiotics have done. The price of penicillin has gone down tremendously.

Then we have the Hindustan Machine Tools. There we are manufacturing first-class machines which are sold in this country at much lower prices than those which could be imported. Here we have got a private car manufacturing industry. We have given it tariff protection all these years. But what has happened? The cars are selling at abnormally high prices. But, on the other hand, here you have got a public sector industry which is hardly 3 or 5 years old and we have been able to sell these machines at competitive prices. We have been able to do well after the Nahan Factory was taken over by Government. We know about the NEPA mills which was in the hands of the private sector. It has been salvaged and saved when it was transferred to the public sector.

As a matter of fact, this is just a scandalous propaganda which is being carried on against the public sector. We must realise that the public sector is just growing. It has its teething troubles. In spite of all these troubles and difficulties the public sector has given an impressively good account of itself. And, the policy which has been followed by this Government is absolutely sound. Of course, I must say that so far as agriculture is concerned, we have definitely ignored animal husbandry which is a very important part.

My hon. friend, Pandit Thakur D. Bhargava has been, year in and year out, on every occasion, stressed the importance of animal husbandry. Only last month, when the Prime Minister of U.S.S.R. visited Suratgarh, a highly mechanised farm, his main observation was that he could not speak of that farm without animal husbandry and that animal husbandry must be taken good care of. I hope, Sir, those remarks have also been conveyed to our Prime Minister and to all other people. If Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava's cry in the wilderness in this House might not have been heard, I hope they would pay some attention—and I am sure that will be paid—to the observations made by the Russian Prime Minister.

An Hon. Member: They cannot listen unless the Russian Prime Minister speaks.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is really unfortunate; but it is so.

Now, regarding taxation proposals. It has been my vain attempt to reconcile most of them but I have not been able to reconcile most of the present taxation proposals. Who has received these taxation proposals with a happy heart? It is only big business and it is only the Stock Exchange.

Shri Raghunath Singh: The Railways also.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What has happened? If you just take account of what has been the reaction on this Budget of the 29th February, you will see this. I have got recorded before me the reactions of the Stock Exchange. This is about the Bombay Stock Exchange.

> "In Bombay equities flared up in the post-Budget session of February 29, 1960 in the absence of any fresh imposts and closed with a buoyant note."

> "On March 1, 1960, equities further advanced to record new peak levels after opening higher."

In Calcutta and Madras the same thing is repeated, because it was clear that the tax effort could have been in a very different direction, and they were all prepared and a climate had been created. I do not know whether it is really the triumph of the Swatantra lobbying which has consciously or unconsciously led us into this state of affairs.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Congress-Swatantra axis.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I stoutly oppose that. (*Interruption*). We can look for ourselves very well and we speak more frankly than the others. I definitely feel that its impact is there and it is only big business that has received it well.

Let us examine the taxation proposals and see if a different effort could not have been made. I do not know why rayon had been left out. Everybody expected some tax on it. It is certainly not a commodity which is used by the poorer classes of people.

I would say that if the hon. Finance Minister wanted even Rs. 50 crores—not these Rs. 23 crores—he could have easily got this Rs. 20 crores if he had taken over the distribution of paper and sugar. By cutting out the middleman who is creating all the nuisance and trouble and who is bringing this administration into contempt—even if he had mopped up the middlemen's profit on these two commodities only—he would have been able to get Rs. 25 crores at least. That is my submission.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should now conclude.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if I can have 5 minutes more?

Mr. Chairman: He may have two minutes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I can suggest any number, if I am satisfied. This country has never hesitated to contribute for the development of the country, for furthering the cause of the Plan. But, let us realise that.

Here I have a leaflet about the Ambar Charkha from which I am quoting. Whom are you taxing now? They say that twenty crores of people live on less than eight annas a day. It is these twenty crores of people who live on less than eight annas a day that you are taxing. Why cannot we tax in a different manner?

Shri Morarji Desai: Which of these taxes will be paid by them?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The burden of all these taxes will fall on them. The tax on diesel will fall on them, the tax on transport will fall on them, the tax on agriculture will fall on them and the tax on cycles

will fall on them.... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Morarji Desai: May I ask, Sir, if a man living on eight annas wage, travels in transport buses?.... (*Interruptions.*)

An Hon. Member: He has to.

Shri Morarji Desai: How can he?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it the contention of the hon. Minister that these twenty crores of people are static?

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no twenty crores, in the first instance.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I do not know. These are made available to Parliament Members through the Parliamentary information office and through your own Notice Office. I do not know if I can use these figures.... (*Interruptions*). Whatever it may, is it not a fact that the present proposals are only hitting those people who are of Rs. 300-and-below-income-group. In the First Plan, a definite policy statement was made that there would be a common production programme which includes cycles also. They mention the various steps which must be taken to step up the cycle industry, and especially the smaller men in that industry. If necessary, they say, a cess should be levied on large-scale units. It is not on the large-scale units that the cess is levied; it is on all the units, on units assembling even 5,000 cycles. Even such units have got to pay all this. If you are not to give any support to smaller units, I do not know what for those policy statements contained in Plans I and II are meant.

I now come to the Reserve Bank which is the most important institution and which has a great deal to do in influencing our fiscal and monetary policies. How is it constituted? I was looking at the Reserve Bank of India Act of 1934. The Central Government nominates five persons on the Central Board. They have nominated: Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Shri B. M. Birla, Shri Shri Ram, Shri C. R. Srinivasan, Shri J. R. D. Tata, Prof. D. R. Gadgil, Shri K. C. Mahindra, Shri D. N. Mitra, Col. B. H. Zaidi—I would not like to say anything against him and a lot has been said in this House. There is every capitalist. What are they supposed to do? They are supposed to represent the economic interests of the country. Are they identical with those of the capitalist group only? Now, we have also got the regional branches where the regional interests are to be represented. I will read out the names for the eastern area: Shri B. M. Birla, Dr. Bimala Churn Law, Shri D. N. Mitra, Shri B. P. Singh Roy and Mr. J. D. K. Brown. All these people are residents of Calcutta. Do I understand that the whole of the eastern region is represented by these few people in Calcutta? Is this top-most institution to be constituted like that? It definitely influences in a very great measure our fiscal and monetary policies. I wish that it is reconstituted.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am afraid I have quite a few points to make but I thank you for the time you have given me and resume my seat.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Mr. Chairman Sir, Yesterday, while the Finance Minister was replying to the debate in the Rajya Sabha, he referred to us, communists, as many-faced people. Probably he had the picture of Lord Brahma, the four-faced God and creator. He referred to us as the persons responsible for creating high prices in this country. I was not surprised to read his remarks in the Press because I am of the view, I have been and still am of the view that of all the Finance Ministers we have had since Independence, there is nobody inferior to the present Finance Minister in his understanding of either economic or financial matters. I feel, Sir, strongly, that the earlier he is substituted the better it will be for our country's finances.

Sir, the Budget papers which he has circulated to us reveal, to any

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

reader with some sense, an amazing degree of suppression of truth, a complacency which is not warranted and also a self-praise which I think only Shri Morarji Desai is capable of. To the Finance Minister everything seems to be sound. There is increase in production both industrial and agricultural, the stock markets are buoyant and foreign loans are likely to come more and more to our rescue. But, having heard the Finance Minister and read all the literature, on the budget, we cannot sit idle. We must also try to realise what are the actual facts which face us, and in this we have the help of many publications which the Government have given to us.

We had set to ourselves in the Second Five Year Plan only a very modest target of raising the national income by 25 per cent. Where do we stand now? What is the actual attainment of this target in the first four years? In the first four years of the Plan with only one more year now to go, what have we achieved? If I may be permitted, Sir, to give some figures, in the first four years our national income has increased only by 10 per cent. I am not quoting these figures from the original sources themselves because I may not have the time to quote them. So, the *per capita* income has risen during this time only from Rs. 273 to Rs. 290; that is, less than 6 per cent, and even in the report it is said that these figures are not indicative of the actual situation because there has been a rise in population which was not considered at that time. Therefore, when we have spent Rs. 4,500 crores or Rs. 4,800 crores and when we have set to ourselves only a very modest target of 25 per cent increase, the Finance Minister comes and says that everything is in a happy situation and we need not worry about anything.

Compare this with the progress recorded in some of the other countries which may not have such a planned economy as ours. Ceylon in the same period had 4 per cent, Australia 4.7 per cent, Austria 6 per cent, Canada 8.1 per cent, West Germany 4.1 per cent, Israel 18.9 per cent, Japan 1.1 per cent and, if they like, China 10 per cent in 1959-60 as against the previous year, against our own 2.3 per cent. Sir, I am asking the Finance Minister whether he is satisfied with the rate of progress of 2.3 per cent last year. If he is satisfied, I have no criticism to offer.

What is the possible advantages to the people on account of such increase in production as in an expanding economy about which much is talked of? I heard my hon. friend, Shri Morarka also agreeing with what the Finance Minister said yesterday in the other House. I would very much wish my young friend, who is not here, to go back to the university and study economics once again before propounding theories on price rise. The Government claims that we are marching fast towards a socialist pattern. What are the figures which the Finance Minister himself has given us through his publications? The wholesale price index of all commodities has risen from 91.5 in 1955 to 116 in 1959 that is over 17 per cent. The consumer price index jumps from 96 in 1955 to over 120 in 1959, that is, over 20 per cent. Industrial profits also go up. I am sorry I cannot give the figures because the figures given in the publications are actually for the period prior to 1957 and we do not have the latest figures for the rise in industrial profits. But in the matter of real wages, Sir, I find from the figures supplied by the Director of the Bureau under the Ministry of Labour and Employment that in 1955 it stood at 113, in 1956 it came down to 107, in 1957 it went still further down to 105 and, I am told that in 1959 it will be only 100 calculated in terms of 1939-40.

Therefore, with all the increase in production, with all the increase in profits, with all the buoyancy in stock

market, with everything in a sound condition, what we find is that the vast numbers of our workers get real wages equivalent to what they were getting in 1939-40. Yet, the Finance Minister would have us believe that everything is all right here.

Then take the case of the policies pursued by the Government during all these periods. I heard many criticisms about the taxation. At the commencement of the Plan, the direct taxes amounted to Rs. 127 crores, while at that time, the indirect taxes were only Rs. 231 crores. Ever since that year, the direct taxes have almost remained stationary. For example, last year, in 1957-58, the direct taxes had risen only up to Rs. 153·36 crores while indirect taxes had jumped up to Rs. 462·18 crores, the increase is almost 100 per cent. Even then the Finance Minister said yesterday in the other House that direct taxes have reached the saturation point and that it is no longer possible to have any more by way of direct taxation with an expanding economy.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that it is again a misrepresentation? I never said that it has reached saturation point. I said "they are high".

Shri V. P. Nayar: He has said that we cannot raise more money by that. I have read his speech and I thought I understood his English also. He says that indirect taxes are a 'must' in an expanding economy. But should we be taxed like this? It has been 100 per cent more in the course of the last five years.

It is also significant that by about the same time, the industrial profits have risen by 30 per cent according to the figures supplied by Government. 50 per cent of the taxes levied, as was reported by the Tyagi Commission, are in arrears. The hon. Finance Minister has only to go through that report to find out how we can raise more money by direct taxation. It is not possible for me within my limited time to give him all the points from that report.

The figures of Government further show little difference between tax revenue and non-tax revenue despite a fast expanding public sector. They are in the same proportion. Even now the proportion between the tax revenue and non-tax revenue continues to be as it was in the year 1950-51, though during the last eight to nine years we have had several projects in the public sector. I am not giving the break-up, because I am running against time. Now—would the hon. Minister be kind enough to hear me?

An Hon. Member: He is hearing you.

Shri V. P. Nayar: He is not hearing me. I want him to be a little more serious. The second Plan was against a total outlay of Rs. 4,800 crores and the additional taxes already collected against a reduced outlay comes to about Rs. 975 crores, when the direct taxes have been more or less stationary.

There is another point also which has been worrying us all these years. That is about the position of foreign capital in this country. I will have to refer to certain agreements later on, by which we have taken loans also, and with that, I would finish. An analysis of foreign capital in our country reveals that from 1953 to 1957, India has received foreign capital to the tune of Rs. 144 crores against an outflow of Rs. 114 crores as profits. The net inflow, therefore, was only Rs. 30 crores, that is, Rs. 84 crores less than the profits taken out in the same period by the foreign capital employed in this country. It means that during the second Plan years also, foreign capital has been fattening itself by sucking the very marrow of our bones in our economy. The Finance Minister has done nothing to check it. The octopus grip of foreign firms still stifles our economy.

[Shri V. P. Nair]

For example, the latest bulletin pulibshed by the Reserve Bank gives us some idea of the position in the field of exports. In 1956, in the matter of all-India exports, the foreign controlled firms accounted for 30.3 per cent. In 1957, it was 28·5 per cent and in 1958 it was 29·0 per cent. In imports also, though we have necessarily to impose a very severe cut on our imports, even then, in 1956, the foreign firms accounted for 26·7 per cent while in 1958 the control of foreign firms over imports amounted to 32·8 per cent. These are not my figures. Therefore, the foreign companies are allowed to continue the same loot. For instance, Burmah-Shell had a profit in 1951 of Rs. 36·5 crores, i.e. 55 per cent. of the capital invested in our country. In 1957, the profit was Rs. 31·62 crores. Stanvac—in 1951, it was 21·6 per cent. of the capital invested and in 1957, it was 21·41 per cent. Caltex—in 1951 it was 44·6 per cent. and in 1957, 48·1 per cent. What has the Finance Minister done about it?

This takes me to the question of certain loans about which a whole para is devoted in the hon. Minister's speech. Time and again, right from the Prime Minister to the Parliamentary Secretary, we hear assurances that no loan with any strings will be accepted by this Government. I want to examine this position from the agreements which I have before me. All the agreements which we have entered into since 1952 are here before me, but I will confine myself to giving a few quotations from some of them. We have got agreements with the United States and several other countries. These agreements fall into two patterns. One pattern is typified by the agreement for loan with the United States agencies, whether DLF, Import and Export Bank, International Bank or any other agency, and the other is a credit agreement which has been given by countries like the Soviet Union. I shall not go into details about the latter; I will only read a few observations from what an American author has said about them.

In the various agreements with the United States agencies, we have been told that the Government will never accept any agreement with any strings. Here is an agreement between the President of the Republic of India and the Development Loan Fund, for a public sector project. In section 2.03(a), there is a condition saying:

> "Goods will be financed under this Loan Agreement, in accordance with section 2.02, only where the goods are purchased from sources (other than India or any of its territories) specified in Code 99 of the ICA Geographic Code Book as in effect at the time the goods are firmly orderd or otherwise contracted for. The term 'source' as used in the preceding sentence shall mean the country or area from which the goods are shipped to India..."

I made all efforts to find out what this Code 99 of the Geographic Code Book is. Unfortunately it appears not even the Finance Ministry has got a copy of this Geographic Code Book. That was the information given to our library. Further down, there is another condition:

> "Reimbursement under this Loan Agreement will not be made for expenditure to finance goods or the transportation thereof which are shipped to India by any transportation medium owned, operated or under the control of a country not specified in Code 99 of the International Cooperation Administration Geographic Code Book as in effect at the time of shipment."

My information is this Code 99 of the Geographic Code Book defines an area which consists of the United

States and the neighbouring countries. In any event, we are not allowed under this agreement to invite global tenders to place our orders. During that time when the agreement was being negotiated, there was a very strong criticism even in India's capitalist Press. They said prices in the United States for our requirements showed an increase of 20 to 60 per cent over the prices quoted by other countries. Yet, by certain limitations prescribed in this agreement, it was not possible for India to take advantage of the loan and go to any other country on the basis of a global tender.

The is a condition in another agreement which is even more funny. This loan agreement for 20 million dollars for Orissa Iron Ore Project says:

> "India agrees that local currency received by the United States, under Paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 above, may be used by the United States for any expenditures of or payments by the United States in India or its territories."

Are we going to have loans like this and give the right to the United States to employ those funds in this country even to the detriment of our own Government? Where is it prevented? It is open for those funds which they get as Indian rupees in India to be utilised for subversive activities, as they have been doing in other countries, as we know.

There is another agreement between the Export and Import Bank and our worthy President. There is a promissory note by the Indian President which requires special study. Here is a condition in Article VIII of the Export and Import Bank loan which says:

> "So long as the notes to Eximbank remain outstanding, India will furnish to Eximbank such reports and information relating to the program referred to in Article I hereof as Eximbank may reasonably request."

So, in case we want a loan we must give the Export-Import Bank, which is a private agency, regular reports as and when they ask. We have accepted such humiliating conditions for these loans.

Then there is another agreement which provides an even more interesting condition, to which Government have succumbed. This is a loan agreement for the private sector, and our President has guaranteed that the private sector will pay. The agreement says:

> "The books and records shall be maintained until the expiration of three years after the final disbursement has been made by the DLF under this Loan Agreement. India shall assure that the DLF shall have the right at all reasonable times to examine such books and records and all other attachments".

Mark the words "such books and records and all other attachments"

> "correspondence, memoranda and other records involving transactions relating to this Agreement. India shall, until December 31, 1962, or such other date as shall be agreed to by the DLF, furnish to the DLF every three months a report, in such form as the DLF may request, describing the utilization of goods financed under this Loan Agreement, and shall furnish to the DLF such additional information as it shall reasonably request relating to the utilization of such goods."

This would mean that even if there is a Cabinet note in a file, if later on we are to accept a loan it is open to the American agent who comes here as the agent of Exim Bank, or DLF fund, to see those documents, and the hon. Minister knows this much more than I do.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is entirely wrong.

Shri V. P. Nayar: If you want to interrupt me, you can interrupt in such a way that I can hear. I know that points like this would be irksome to you.

Shri Morarji Desai: Nothing is irksome to me.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I know that well. Even otherwise you are irksome.

Shri Morarji Desai: You are showing your temper whereas I am not.

Mr. Chairman: Let there be no cross talk like this.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In the case of certain other loans the conditions are even worse. We have no freedom to invite global tenders and take advantage of the lowest prices. Most of the U.S. agreements have a condition that 50 per cent of the goods at least should be carried in ships registered in U.S.A. The entire marine insurance should be with companies which operate within the limits of United States. And in almost every agreement there is also this condition that the project, if it is not completely approved by the lender, then no money would be forthcoming. Under such conditions which, as I said, are humiliating to our nation, which no self-respecting nation would acept, even if it is given as a grant, let alone the question of loan, our hon. Minister has gone about.....

Shri Raghunath Singh: Transport by sea is governed by the international convention of 50-50 ratio.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I will come to that 50:50 later on. I have here the loan agreements of Czechoslovakia, West Germany, Yugoslovia and the Soviet Union. Would the hon. Member take time to read them and point out one instance where any of these countries have submitted themselves to conditions whereby it is incumbent on them to permit the lender country to use their own ships to the extent of 50 per cent? It is done only in U.S.A.

Shri Raghunath Singh: In those countries the tonnage is very little. Soviet Russia has got the 18th place in the world.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Then there are loans under PL 480. We have taken some money under that law. Though probably many people might not know, you know, Sir, that in the present stage of agriculture in the United States of America the farm surplus amount to 4,500 crore dollars per year. The storage would cost them 500 crore dollars. It is not an easy thing. 1100 crore dollars worth of wheat are in stock. The farm products themselves account for 4,500 crore dollars. Where will they dump them? They hit on the idea of dumping them in India at a fantastic price, taking a double fare for shipping and providing terrible restrictive conditions. Then they say: we are beneficent, we are here to help India get over the food crisis, and then pass on this wheat.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I want to know what that fantastic price is.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): If you calculate the shipping expenses you will yourself find that our rates in India are cheaper than those quoted by them.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I ask him.....

Shri V. P. Nayar: I can reply to all the points provided you ask them one by one.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Can you name another country from where we can get it at a cheaper rate?

Shri V. P. Nayar: I will indicate when.....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:..... you are here.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Then there would have been no difficulty at all.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The difficulty is that nobody invites him here.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The senior colleague of Shri Bhagat is quite capable

to look after himself. His misplaced enthusiasm should not disturb me when I am on my legs.

Then I want the House to realise that while presenting the budget papers the hon. Finance Minister has deliberately chosen to keep the facts from this House and has also suggested certain things which we do not have in this country. We must take all these into consideration. The hon. Finance Minister will be well-advised if he volunteers to quit office.

Mr. Chairman: Shri M. P. Misra.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Sir, my ship is standing since a very long time. It is standing for the last two days. So my ship should also embark.

Mr. Chairman: I am very sorry. I have called Shri M. P. Mishra.

श्री म० प्र० मिश्र (बेगू सराय) : सभापति महोदय, इस बजट के ऊपर दो कम्युनिस्ट सदस्यों के जो भाषण हुए हैं उन को मैं ने सुना है और आप ने भी सुना होगा। एक भाषण तो श्री डांगे जी का हुआ है और दूसरा अभी अभी, ताजा ताजा हुआ है। वे दोनों भाषण इस बात को प्रमाणित करते हैं कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री को अपने काम में पूरी पूरी सफलता मिली है। इन दोनों भाषणों में वित्त मंत्री की सफलता, देश की योजना की सफलता, सरकार की सफलता का इजहार मिलता है। मैंने बड़े गौर से डांगे जी के भाषण को सुना था और मैं समझता हूं कि उन की पूरी तकरीर के भीतर एक मायूसी—खामोश मायूसी—छिपी हुई थी, दौड़ रही थी और इस मायूसी को वह छिपा भी नहीं सके। उन्होंने कहा कि वित्त मंत्री जी को जितना बुरा होना चाहिये था उतने बुरे वह हो नहीं सके हैं, उन को जितना इन से बुरा होने की उम्मीद थी उतने बुरे वे हो नहीं सके हैं। अभी उन की पार्टी के दूसरे वक्ता महोदय उठे और वह वित्त मंत्री महोदय पर इतने हमले लाये और कह डाला कि वित्त मंत्री को हटा देना चाहिये। मुझे पता नहीं कि उन्होंने यह बात कैसे कह दी। वर्तमान वित्त मंत्री मेरे खयाल में पहले वित्त मंत्री हैं जो स्वाधीन भारत में सौ फीसदी कांग्रेसी हैं। पहले जितने भी वित्त मंत्री आये, वे नेक थे, काबिल थे लेकिन वे पूरे कांग्रेसी नहीं थे। जब मैं यह कहता हूं कि वे पूरे कांग्रेसी नहीं थे तो इस के पीछे पूरा अर्थ छिपा हुआ है। उन्होंने कहा है कि वित्त मंत्री को हटा दिया जाय। जब उन को यह उम्मीद नहीं है कि कभी वे इस जगह पर आने वाले हैं तो फिर उन्हों ने यह बात कैसे कह दी। कांग्रेस में से उन के दिमाग में कौन सा कांग्रेसमैन है जो उन की जगह पर आ सकता है, मुझे मालूम नहीं है। लेकिन अगर कोई कांग्रेसमैन उन के दिमाग में है तो देश को तथा कांग्रेस को उस कांग्रेसमैन से भी सावधान हो जाना पड़ेगा।

श्री डांगे के भाषण में मायूसी थी और मेरे दूसरे माननीय सदस्य के दिमाग में झंझलाहट। जैसे खिसियानी बिल्ली खम्भा नोचती है उसी तरह से वह कहते हैं कि वित्त मंत्री को हटा दो।

जो यह बजट पेश हुआ है यह एक ऐसी नई तसवीर देश की उपस्थित करता है, जो तसवीर उम्मीद की है, आशा की है, सफलता की है। इस में नये कर ज्यादा नहीं लगाये गये हैं और जो थोड़े से कर लगाये भी गये हैं वे इस ढंग से लगाये गये हैं कि सभी तबकों पर उस का बोझा पड़ता है। इस से भी उन को निराशा हुई है। दूसरी बात जिस से उन को निराशा हुई है यह है कि एक दो साल देश को लेनदेन के मामले में कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ा था, योजना को कठिनाई में पड़ना पड़ा था वह कठिनाई दूर हो गई है और मैं सदन की तरफ से उन देशों को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं, उन देशों के प्रति आभार प्रदर्शित करना चाहता हूं जिन्हों ने हमारी इस कठिनाई को दूर करने में आगे बढ़ कर हाथ बटाया है। मेरे दोस्तों को इस

[श्री म० प्र० मिश्र]

से निराशा हुई है कि विदेशी मदद बहुत तेजी से और ज्यादा पहुंच रही है और हमारी जो कठिनाई दूर हो गई है, इस से उन को परेशानी हुई है । कम्यूनिस्ट इसलिये भी परेशान हैं कि पिछले एक दो सालों में देश की पैदावार बहुमुखी ढंग से बढ़ी है, औद्योगिक पैदावार बढ़ी है, खेती की पैदावार बढ़ी है और दूसरी तरह की पैदावार बढ़ी है । यह उन के लिये मायूसी का कारण बना है । उन की मायूसी इसलिये भी बढ़ी है कि उन का आका, उन का मित्र हमारे देश की सीमा पर जबकि फौज ले कर खड़ा है और जब देश पर खतरा है तो क्यों देश की आर्थिक हालत, क्यों देश की वित्तीय हालत तथा दूसरी हालत इतनी अच्छी हुई है और क्यों इतनी अच्छी तसवीर उभरी है । लेकिन उन की निराशा हमारी सब से बड़ी आशा है, उन की असफलता हमारी सब से बड़ी सफलता है और मैं समझता हूं कि उन के भाषण हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय के लिये सब से बड़े बधाई के भाषण हैं ।

दो तीन और चीजों की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । उन की ओर दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने भी आप का ध्यान दिलाया है । हमारी सरकार का ध्यान भी उस ओर गया है । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि उन पर और अधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है । पहली बात तो यह है कि जब चीजों की पैदावार बढ़ रही है, जब देश तरक्की की तरफ जा रहा है, तब देश में जो कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं, उन को कैसे रोका जा सकता है । यह मानना कि इन को रोका नहीं जा सकता है, गलत है । इस महंगाई को रोकने के लिये कुछ खास काम करने होंगे, कुछ खास कदम उठाने होंगे । एक खास चीज, और इस से भी बड़ी चीज जो इस बजट में आई है और जो घबराहट पैदा करने वाली है यह है कि देश की पैदावार तो बढ़ रही है, देश का विकास तो हो रहा है लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ देश में बेकारी बढ़ रही है और खास तौर पर पढ़े लिखे लोगों की बेकारी और भी बढ़ रही है । पढ़े लिखे लोगों का बेकार होना या बेकार रहना बहुत खतरनाक चीज है । एक एक पढ़ा लिखा हुआ बेकार ग्रेजुएट कम्यूनिस्टों के हाथ में बारूद का काम करेगा और सभापति महोदय, आप जानते है, और सारा देश जानता है कि बेकार ग्रेजुएट अगर कम्युनिस्टों के हाथ में बारूद बनेंगे तो ये कम्युनिस्ट खुद एक विदेशी ताकत के हाथ में बन्दूक बन कर खड़े हुए हैं ।

एक और ढंग की जो कठिनाई है उस कठिनाई की ओर भी मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । वह कठिनाई मानसिक है । वह कठिनाई वह है जिस का जिक्र अभी माथुर साहब ने किया है । उन्होंने कहा है कि पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव तथा दूसरे माननीय सदस्य दस बरस से चिल्लाते आ रहे हैं कि पशुधन की तरक्की की जाय, विकास किया जाय, लाइव-स्टाक की ओर ध्यान दिया जाय लेकिन सरकार ने अभी तक इस की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया है, सरकार के कानों पर कोई भी असर नहीं पड़ा है लेकिन अभी अभी रूस के प्रधान मंत्री जब यहां आये और उन्होंने सूरतगढ़ का फार्म देखा तो उन्होंने कहा कि इस देश के जानवरों पर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये और इस से हमारे माथुर साहब को भरोसा हो गया कि अब प्रधान मंत्री इधर ध्यान देंगे, हमारी सरकार इस ओर ध्यान देगी । यही मनोवृत्ति है जिस का मैं जिक्र कर रहा हूं जोकि हम को विदेशियों की राय पर और खास तौर पर उन लोगों की राय पर चलाना चाहती है । उन की राय की हम बहुत कद्र करते हैं, हमारे दिमागों में उन की राय की सच्चाई के बारे में सहानुभूति होनी चाहिये । लेकिन हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई का मजा हम चख चुके हैं और अब हिन्दी रूसी भाई भाई का मजा चखने में ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लगेगा ।

मुझे खुशी है कि कल से आज तक इस सदन में दोनों ओर से कुछ पुरजोर भाषण

हुए हैं और जो बातें कही गई हैं उन में से कुछ बातों की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि देश की जो योजना है वह सफल हो रही है और इस पर हर हिन्दुस्तानी को खुशी होनी चाहिये। दूसरे देश का औद्योगीकरण हो रहा है, देश में कारखाने बढ़ रहे हैं और बन रहे हैं और यह भी ऐसी बात है जिस पर बहुत अधिक खुशी का इजहार किया जा सकता है और इस पर हमें गर्व करना चाहिये। लेकिन एक मोर्चे पर हमारी सरकार, हमारा मुल्क, हमारा योजना कमिशन और मैं कहूंगा कि यह पार्लियामेंट खुद ना-कामयाब रही है और वह मोर्चा गांवों का है, खेतों का है, खलियानों का है ? इस का भी वही कारण है जो माथुर साहब ने बताया है कि रूसी प्रधान मंत्री अगर यह बात बोल दें और इस के बारे में कुछ कह दें तब इस का असर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और हमारी सरकार पर पड़ेगा। वहां उन देशों में, कम्युनिस्ट देशों में चूंकि विकास के बारे में औद्योगीकरण पर बहुत बल दिया जाता है इस वास्ते हम ने भी समझ लिया कि औद्योगीकरण पर ही पूरा बल दे कर हम देश का विकास कर सकते हैं। इस से यह न समझा जाय कि मैं औद्योगीकरण का या इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन का विरोधी हूं। मैं उस का विरोधी नहीं हूं। मैं इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन चाहता हूं लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि खेती और कारखानों का सम्बन्ध जरूर होना चाहिये, दोनों को उस हल को चलाने वाले दो बैलों की तरह जोकि पुट्ठे के मजबूत हों, हमें समझना चाहिये। दोनों को रथ के दो पहियों की तरह चलना चाहिये। कम्युनिस्ट देशों की तरह अगर यह समझ लिया जाय कि औद्योगीकरण पर ज्यादा जोर दे दिया जाये, और जोर से इस को शुरू कर दिया जाये क्योंकि वे देश आगे बढ़ गये हैं और हमारा देश भी आगे बढ़ जायेगा तो यह ठीक नहीं है। उन की सरकारों का गठन, उन की पद्धति दूसरी है, हमारी दूसरी है, हमारा रास्ता दूसरा है और मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे उद्देश्य और हमारे इरादे भी दूसरे हैं और उन को अपने सामने रख कर ही हमें यह काम करना होगा। हमने पहली योजना में खेती को प्राथमिकता दी थी, खेती के महत्व को स्वीकार किया था और हमारी वह योजना पूरी की पूरी सफल रही थी। लेकिन दूसरी योजना में इसी चीज की कमी हो गई। यह कह दिया गया कि खेती तो हो गई है और सारा बल औद्योगीकरण पर दिया जाएगा और दिया गया। इसके सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े पेश किये जा सकते हैं। खेती पर, सिंचाई पर जो पैसे खर्च किये जाते हैं उसको आप देखें और यह भी देखें कि गांवों पर कितना खर्च हो रहा है और शहरों पर कितना हो रहा है। दूसरी योजना में कोई १६०० करोड़ रुपये गांवों पर खर्च होने वाले हैं ४८०० करोड में से और यह उनके लिये होने वाले हैं जिन के बारे में कहा जाता है कि हर पांच हिन्दुस्तानियों में से चार हिन्दुस्तानी गांवों में रहते हैं और एक हिन्दुस्तानी शहर में रहता है और इसके मुकाबले में शहरों पर जो खर्च किया जाएगा वह २००० करोड़ रुपया होगा। आप कह सकते हैं कि इसमें से हम उद्योगों पर भी रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं और गांवों को भी इससे लाभ पहुंचेगा। यह ठीक है। लेकिन गांवों पर इतना कम खर्च हो, और शहरों पर इतना अधिक तो यह उचित नहीं है। शहर की गली के एक मोड़ पर अगर एक बत्ती नहीं है तो कल उसके बारे में अखबारों में बात छप जाएगी और सरकार कह देगी कि तुरन्त वहां पर एक बत्ती लग जानी चाहिये और बत्ती लग जाती है। हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने गांव देखे होंगे या नहीं मुझे पता नहीं है। खेती के मंत्री जो नए हुए हैं वह बम्बई के रहने वाले हैं, उन्होंने खेती देखी है या नहीं.....

श्री बजराज सिंह : बम्बई शहर में बहुत खेती होती है।

श्री म० प्र० मिश्र : मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कारखाने के मजदूर हड़ताल की धमकी देते हैं और उनकी बात सुनी जाती है।

[श्री म० प्र० मिश्र]

पोस्ट आफिस के आदमी रोज हड़ताल करने की धमकी देते हैं, रेलवे के कर्मचारी जिनकी तनख्वाह सबसे अच्छी है हिन्दुस्तान में, वह रोज धमकी दे देते हैं, और उनकी तनख्वाह बढ़ती जाती है । एक मिडिल पास पोस्टमैन है जिसकी लगभग ८५ रु० मासिक मिलते है मैं उससे कोई ईर्षा नहीं करता, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि वह हड़ताल कर सकते हैं इसलिये उनकी बातें तुरन्त सुन ली जाती हैं । पर गांवों की झोंपड़ियों में रहने वाले जो किसान हैं, जो खेत के मजदूर है, क्या कभी आपने उनकी हालत देखी है ? उनको आप भूल गये हैं । उसकी आमदनी ११० रु० महीना है । अगर उनकी हालत आपने नहीं देखा तो अपने आंकड़े देखिये ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : ११० रु० महीना ?

श्री म० प्र० मिश्र : सालाना । मैं सालाना कह रहा हूं । यानी महीने में ९ रु० ।

श्री यादव (बाराबंकी) : अगर आप ११० रु० महीना की बात करेंगे तो मोरारजी देसाई उस पर और टैक्स लगा देंगे ।

श्री म० प्र० मिश्र : जी नहीं, मोरारजी साहब खुद कहते हैं सालाना ११० रु० है । वे ऐसी बात नहीं कहेंगे जैसी कि आप समझे हुए है । गांव के किसानों की आमदनी ९ रु० महीना होती है । गांवों में जिस ढंग से जानवर रक्खे जाते हैं, अमीरों के कुत्तो की बात मैं नहीं करता, लेकिन जिस ढंग से गांवों में जानवर रक्खे जाते हैं, उनसे बदतर हालत खेत के मजदूर की है, हमारे किसान की है । और वह किसान जिसकी दो बीघे की जोत है, उससे भी बुरी हालत में खेत का मजदूर है । वह खेत मजदूर जो दूसरे के खेतों में काम करता है । लेकिन चूंकि वह हड़ताल नहीं कर सकता, वह सरकार को परेशान नहीं कर सकता, उसकी चीजें अखबार में नहीं छप सकतीं, दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि उसी के वोट्स से आये हुए हम सदन के लोग शहर के चक्करों में पड़ कर उनको भूल जाते हैं । लेकिन सरकार को एक बात नहीं भूलनी चाहिये कि वह हड़ताल नहीं कर सकते । वह गरीब जो हल के पीछे खड़ा होता है वह हड़ताल नहीं कर सकता । सरकार को अखबारों में अपनी बात छपवा कर, नारे लगा कर, परेशान नहीं कर सकता, लेकिन जानना चाहिये कि वह आज सोया हुआ है । जब एक बार वह उठेगा तो किसी की नहीं सुनेगा । न उसे अखबार की जरूरत पड़ेगी न हड़ताल की जरूरत पड़ेगी । हिन्दुस्तान में जो बड़ी बड़ी क्रान्तियां हुई हैं, और दुनिया में भी, वह उन्हीं लोगों ने की हैं । इसलिये उनसे सावधान ही नहीं रहना चाहिये बल्कि सोचना चाहिये कि यह वही लोग हैं जो हल के पीछे खड़े होकर इस देश को चला रहे हैं । और सरकार उन्हीं के बल पर खड़ी है ।

आज आप कम्यूनिटी प्रोजैक्ट्स पर खर्च करते हैं । बहुत अच्छी बात है, कम्युनिटी प्रोजैक्ट्स ने पिछड़े इलाकों में बहुत बड़े काम भी किये हैं ।-जिन लोगों ने सौभाग्य की किरण नहीं देखी थी, जो उम्मीद करना छोड़ चुके थे अपनी जिन्दगी में कि उनके लिये कोई अच्छे दिन हो सकते हैं, वह रोशनी सरकार की कम्यूनिटी प्रोजैक्ट्स ने उन तक पहुंचा दी है । लेकिन कम्यूनिटी प्रोजैक्ट्स का बुरा हाल होता जा रहा है और सरकार को सोचना होगा कि उसके रास्ते बदले जायें, उसके तरीके बदले जायें । मैं फिर निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगली योजना में अगर आप इस देश को बचाना चाहते हैं उस मुसीबत से, जिस मुसीबत की मशाल लेकर यह कम्यूनिस्ट खड़े हैं, तो गांवों के किसानों को पहले देखना होगा, गांवों के गरीबों को पहले देखना होगा । उसके लिये यह जरूरी नहीं है कि उन पर टैक्स लगाया जाय । अगर आप इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स लगाते हैं तो दियासलाई खरीदने वाला किसान, गरीब आदमी, मजदूर खून उगल कर टैक्स दे देता है, लेकिन अमीरों से टैक्स वसूल

नहीं जाते । मेरे दोस्त मसानी साहब और उन के नेता राजाजी चिल्लाते हैं और कहते हैं कि सरकार कम्यूनिस्ट होती जा रही है, सरकार बिल्कुल अमीरों के खिलाफ गरीबों की हुई जा रही है । यही नारे हम इधर से सुनते हैं । मगर वह सिर्फ नारे हैं । दरअस्ल बात यह है कि हम अमीरों से डरते हैं । अमीरों का असर इस सरकार पर बहुत है । अभी कुछ दिन हुए मैं रेल से सफर कर रहा था, मेरे साथ इनकम टैक्स का एक नौजवान अफसर चला जा रहा था । मैं उसका नाम तक याद नहीं रख सका हूं, न ही मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं । मुझे मोरारजी साहब से डर नहीं है, लेकिन उन लोगों से जरूर डर है जो मोरारजी साहब के अफसरों के जरिये उसकी जान तक ले सकते हैं । उसने मुझे बतलाया कि कलकत्ते में बिड़ला साहब की फर्म है । वहां के डिप्टी कमिश्नर की रैंक के आफिसर भी इनकम टैक्स के यह साहस नहीं कर सकते कि बिड़ला साहब पांच साल से जो टैक्स देते थे उसमें उनकी मर्जी के खिलाफ एक पैसा भी टैक्स बढ़ा दें । अगर वह बढ़ा दें तो रातों रात उनका ट्रांसफर हो जाता है । मैं कहता हूं कि जहां इतना सेठों का दबदबा है सरकार के एपरेटस पर, सरकार के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर, वहां क्या हो सकता है ?

मैं आपको बिड़ला साहब का केवल उदाहरण दे रहा हूं । मालूम हुआ है कि एक किताब छपी है आज से पांच वर्ष पहले । आदमी ने अपने नाम से किताब लिखी है । उसका नाम है 'मिस्ट्रीज आफ बिड़ला हाउस"। इस पर बिड़ला साहब ने यह किया है कि जब वह किताब बाजार में आती थी तो वह सभी किताबें खरीद कर जला देते थे । लेकिन सरकार ने उस पर कोई एन्क्वायरी नहीं की । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह इन्डाइरेक्ट टैक्स जो गरीब खून उगल कर दे देता है उसे यह सेठ पचा जाते हैं और सरकार उन पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं कर सकती । इसलिये उनके साथ बेरहमी से काम किया जाय, सख्ती से काम किया जाय और इस तरह से जो रुपया आता है, देश की योजना को सफल बनाने के लिये, उसे काम में लाया जाय ।

श्री अजराज सिंह : यह कभी नहीं होगा ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सभापति महोदय, पहले मैं श्री वी० पी० नायर ने जो कुछ शिपिंग के बारे में प्रश्न उठाया है, उसका उत्तर देता हूं । उनको यह नहीं मालूम है कि अमरीका में गेहूं रखने का स्थान नहीं है । इसलिये अमरीका ने यह किया है कि जो उसका एक्स्ट्रा गेहूं होता है उसको उसने विक्ट्री और लिबर्टी नाम के जो शिप हैं, जिनका तीन मिलियन टनेज है, उनमें रख दिया है और जो देश मांगता है वहां उन जहाजों को भेज देता है । जो जहाज अमरीका से यहां आयगा वह खाली नहीं जायगा, वह जहाज यहां से लद कर जायगा । इसलिये उसने ५०, ५० परसेन्ट का अनुपात रखा है । यह एक इण्टरनेशनल कंवेंशन है । यहां रूस की बात कही गई है । रूस के पास दुनियां के टनेज का सिर्फ २ परसेन्ट है । यूगोस्लाविया की भी बात उठाई गई । उसके पास हिन्दुस्तान का जो टनेज है उससे आधा टनेज है । हिन्दुस्तान के पास ·६० परसेण्ट जहाज हैं और यूगोस्लाविया के पास ·३७ परसेंट जहाज हैं । इस वास्ते उनका जो कहना है वह ठीक नहीं है ।

Shri V. P. Nayar: Does the hon. Member know that by the time the wheat was to be transported, American shipping lines enhanced the freight rate by about 40 per cent?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जी नहीं ।

Shri V. P. Nayar: At the eleventh hour. I can give him the figures.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उन्होंने ४० परसेंट नहीं किया । आप को शायद मालूम नहीं है कि फ्रेट रेट की लाइन्स होती हैं । उससे बियान्ड शिपिंग रेट नहीं जा सकता है । इस वास्ते जो भी शिपिंग लाइन्स हैं उनके अनुसार उसका फ्रेट होगा ।

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

मैं ट्रांसपोर्ट के विषय में आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने मित्र धर्म का बड़ा सुन्दर पालन किया है । जगजीवन राम जी उनके बगल में हमेशा बैठते रहे हैं । इसलिये उन्होंने पूर्णतया इस बात की कोशिश की कि उनके रेलवे विभाग को ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ हो । मैं श्री सुब्बरायन साहब से भी कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर वे थोड़े दिन वित्त मन्त्री महोदय के पास बैठें, उन्हीं की बेंच पर तो शिपिंग के लिये भी कुछ ज्यादा मिल सकता है ।

एक बात मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे में, जिसका कुल १२०० करोड़ रु० इन्वेस्टमेंट है, उससे जो रिटर्न होता है वह ४ परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं होता । हिन्दुस्तान में जो सड़कें हैं, उन पर सिर्फ ५०० करोड़ रु० इन्वेस्टमेंट है इन्क्लूडिंग स्टेट ग वर्नमेंट्स लेकिन उनसे जो आमदनी होती है वह १३३.५५ करोड़ रु० है । केवल ५०० करोड़ रु० रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट में इन्वेस्ट हुआ है उससे आप १३३ करोड़ रु० का लाभ उठाते हैं टैक्स के रूप में, और १२०० करोड़ रु० रेलवे में इन्वेस्ट करके आप लाभ उठाते हैं सिर्फ ४ परसेंट का । इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे ने कोस्टल शिपिंग की हत्या की है । कोस्टल शिपिंग का जो ट्रेंड आज है वह डाउनवर्ड है और रेलवे रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट की हत्या करना चाहती है । इस प्रकार से हत्या करना चाहती है कि बजट में जो २३ करोड़ का कर दिखाया गया है उसमें साढ़े १३ करोड़ रु० किसी न किसी प्रकार से जो रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट के साधन हैं, उन पर टैक्स लगाया गया है । जैसे डीजल पर टैक्स लगाया है । गाड़ी पर टैक्स लगाया है । एंजिन पर टैक्स लगाया है । गाड़ी के जो पार्ट्स हैं उन पर भी आपने टैक्स लगा दिया । इस प्रकार से १३॥ करोड़ रु० टैक्स लगा कर आप रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट की हत्या करना चाहते हैं । मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि दुनिया में रेलवेज का भविष्य नहीं है । चाहे अमरीका में देखें, चाहे इंग्लैण्ड में देखें । रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट का जैसे जैसे विकास होगा वैसे वैसे रेलवेज की अवनति होगी । उसका कारण क्या है ? रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट के जरिये लदाई और ढुलाई में सेविंग होती है । फैक्टरी से कपड़े की दुकान पर रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट के जरिये माल पहुंच जाता है और इस प्रकार से उसमें सेविंग होती है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट हर एक गांव तक पहुंच सकता है लेकिन रेलवेज हर एक गांव तक नहीं पहुंच सकती । इस प्रकार से आपने रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट का जो विकास होना चाहिये, उस विकास के रास्ते में अड़ंगा लगाया है । यह नीति ठीक नहीं है ।

मैं शिपिंग के सम्बन्ध में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहूंगा । शिपिंग के बारे में हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने एक पैराग्राफ में कुछ थोड़ा सा कहा है । जहां आप ने कहा है कि ७ लाख ४४ हजार का टनेज हमारे पास हो गया है मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त देश के शिपिंग की जो अवस्था है वर्ल्ड टनेज के सम्मुख हमारी अवस्था बड़ी दयनीय है । वर्ल्ड टनेज में जितना हमारा शेयर है व्यापार का उसी के अनुपात से हमारी शिपिंग भी होनी चाहिए लेकिन उस के अनुपात के अनुसार हमारी शिपिंग नहीं है । आप ने अपने बजट में बताया है कि २०३ करोड़ रुपये की डेफिसिट है जिसके कि मानी यह हैं कि एक्सपोर्ट और एम्पोर्ट के बैलेंस में २०३ करोड़ रुपये का फर्क है । इस फर्क में सभापति महोदय, १५० करोड़ रुपया वह है जो कि विदेशी शिपिंग कम्पनीज को आप देते हैं । इस २०३ करोड़ रुपया में १५० करोड़ रुपया वह शामिल है जो कि फारेन कम्पनीज को फ्रेट के रूप में देते हैं । मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह १५० करोड़ रुपया जो आप विदेशी कम्पनियों को प्रतिवर्ष देते चले जाते हैं उस को रोकने का आप ने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है ? आपकी

हिन्दुस्तानी कम्पनियों का ओवरसीज ट्रेड हिस्सा बहुत कम है। एक साल में १६ करोड़ रुपया वह पैदा करती हैं जब कि विदेशी कम्पनियां १५० करोड़ रुपया पैदा करती हैं। लेकिन आप तो आकाश में ऊंचे उड़ते चले जा रहे हैं और आप ४, ४ करोड़ रुपए के चार हवाई जहाज खरीद रहे हैं। १६ करोड़ रुपया तो आप इनवैस्ट करना चाहते हैं आकाश में उड़ने के वास्ते। अब अगर यही १६ करोड़ रुपया बजाय चार हवाई जहाज खरीदने के शिपिंग में एनवैस्ट कर दें तो आपका टनेज जो ७ लाख का है वह १६ लाख का हो सकता है। आप १५० करोड़ रुपया जो कि फारेन कम्पनीज को शिपिंग किराये के रूप में देते हैं उस रुपये को बचा सकते हैं, अगर यह १६ करोड़ रुपया आप शिपिंग में इनवैस्ट कर दें। इस तरीके से इनवैस्टमेंट आज शिपिंग में हो रहा है। जितने जहाज हैं वे डेफर्ड पेमैन्ट पर मिलते हैं। २० परसेंट दे दिया जाय तो वह पूरे का पूरा जहाज दे देते हैं। जितना सेल्फ फाइनेनसिंग सिस्टम से पैदा किया जाता है उतना यदि देते चले जायें तो १६ करोड़ रुपया जो चार हवाई जहाजों के लिये दिया गया है, उसी १६ करोड़ रुपये को अगर आप शिपिंग में लगा दें तो १५० करोड़ रुपया का ड्रेनेज जो हो रहा है और देश से बाहर जा रहा है उसे बचा सकते हैं। रोक सकते हैं। इस वास्ते मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि आप शिपिंग के वास्ते ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपये दें।

17 hrs.

मैं थोड़ा सा बम्बई पोर्ट के बारे में जिक्र करना चाहता हूं और यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि फारेन ट्रेड में हमारी क्या अधोगति हो गई है। बम्बई में आज जो एक्सपोर्ट एम्पोर्ट का ट्रेड होता है उसमें हिन्दुस्तानी जहाजों का हिस्सा सिर्फ ६ परसेंट है जब कि अंग्रेजी जहाजों का हिस्सा २६ परसेंट है, नार्वे का १४ परसेंट है, अमरीका का १० परसेंट है, पाकिस्तान का ६ परसेंट है, साइबेरिया का ६ परसेंट है और जापान का ४ परसेंट है। बम्बई जैसे पोर्ट में हमारे देश को शिपिंग ट्रेड का केवल ६ परसेंट हिस्सा है जब कि यू० के० का २६ परसेंट है। यह जो हमारी स्थिति है उस का सामना करने के लिए हमें तैयार रहना चाहिए। इस स्थिति का सामना अगर हम नहीं करेंगे तो हमारा जो ड्रेनेज है और जो हमारा रुपया बाहर जा रहा है वह इसी प्रकार से बाहर जाता रहेगा। शिपिंग के क्षेत्र में नार्वे जो एक छोटा सा देश है उस के पास वर्ल्ड टनेज का ९ परसेंट है, नीदरलैंड के पास ३ परसेंट है, डैनमार्क के पास २ परसेंट है और ग्रीस देश का परसेंटेज पौने दो है लेकिन हमारा इतना बड़ा देश भारतवर्ष, जो कि इतना एम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट करता है, और जिसके कि दो दो प्लांस हैं उसका उसमें हिस्सा सिर्फ ·६० है यानी १ परसेंट भी नहीं है। इसलिए अगर हम अपने फारेन एक्सचेंज का जो ड्रेनेज हो रहा है, उस को बंद करना चाहते हैं तो हम को शिपिंग के वास्ते ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया देना चाहिए। मैं जरा सा कलकत्ता पोर्ट की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। कलकत्ता पोर्ट का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्ध है। जहां इसका सम्बन्ध नैपाल और हिन्दुस्तान से है वहां साथ ही साथ इसका सम्बन्ध बंगाल, आसाम, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और उड़ीसा पांच भारत के राज्य हैं उनके साथ इसका सम्बन्ध है। ५ लाख वर्ग मील के अन्दर जो एक्सपोर्ट और एम्पोर्ट होता है वह सब इस पोर्ट से होता है। १८० मिलियन पापुलेशन इस क्षेत्र में रहती है और ४० मिलियन टन कोल का एक्सपोर्ट यहां से प्रतिवर्ष होता है। ७६० मिलियन ओर का एक्सपोर्ट हर साल यहां से होता है। साथ ही साथ टाटानगर, बर्नपुर, दुर्गापुर और रूरकेला इत्यादि हिन्दुस्तान की जो इंडस्ट्रियल इल्ट है वह इसी क्षेत्र में है और हिन्दुस्तान का ४५ परसेंट एक्सपोर्ट और एम्पोर्ट इसी पोर्ट से होता है, और जो अनाज विदेशों से मंगाते हैं उस अनाज का ५० प्रतिशत एम्पोर्ट इसी

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

पोर्ट से होता है। यह सब होते हुए भी आज कलकत्ता पोर्ट की क्या हालत है? आज बंगाल की क्या अवस्था है? आज बंगाल के ऊपर तीन तीन आफतें आई हैं। एक तो फ्लड्स की जो कि पहले बंगाल में कभी नहीं आते थे और जो कि फ्लड्स बंगाल में अब हर साल आता है। हुगली नदी सिल्ट कर रही है। इस के साथ ही साथ कलकत्ता का पानी जिसको हम पीते हैं वह सलाइन हो गया है। नमकीन पानी हो गया है। आखिर ८० लाख की आबादी को आप कहां से पानी देने जा रहे हैं? आप ने इस की तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित किया है . . .

सभापति महोदय: अब माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो चला है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: लोगों को तो बोलने के लिए २५, २५ मिनट का समय दिया गया है और किन्हीं किन्हीं महानुभावों को तो आध आध घंटे तक का समय दिया गया है . . .

सभापति महोदय: आप इसके बारे में चर्चा चला कर अपना समय बेकार खो रहे हैं। आप को जो कुछ कहना बाकी रह गया हो उसे शीघ्र और संक्षेप में कह डालिये।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: इस के अलावा बंगाल लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल और वहां की असेम्बली दोनों ने युनैनीमस्ली यह प्रस्ताव पास किया है कि कलकत्ता पोर्ट का सम्बन्ध हम लोगों के जीवन मरण से सम्बन्ध रखता है और इस वास्ते कलकत्ता पोर्ट के बारे में कोई उपाय करना चाहिए।

१८५३ में पहले पहल इनवैस्टीगेशन स्टार्ट हुई। १९३५ में दूसरी इनवैस्टीगेशन हुई और सन् १९४८ में अर्थात् आजादी मिलने के बाद हमने फिर इनवैस्टीगेशन शुरू की। ११-११-५९ को यानी आज से तीन महीने पहले पाटिल साहब ने यह कहा कि इसको मल्टीपरपज स्कीम बनाना चाहिए और ऐसा उपाय करना चाहिए कि नैवीगेशन भी हो और फ्लड्स कंट्रोल भी हो और साथ ही साथ इरीगेशन भी हो। आज उसको कहे करीब करीब तीन महीने हो गये लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने उस के वास्ते क्या अमली कदम उठाया हमें तो कुछ नहीं मालूम। पाटिल साहब कहते हैं कि

I shall live to see the day when this is done.

लेकिन आज गवर्नमेंट क्या कर रही है। इस बजट में उस के वास्ते हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि हुगली की अवस्था यह है कि कहीं पर तो ७ फुट पानी है तो कहीं पर १५ फुट पानी है। जो विदेशी जहाज आते हैं वे अगर १०००० टन के जहाज हैं तो वे विशाखापट्टनम, मद्रास और बम्बई में २ हजार टन का सामान उतार करके तब वे कलकत्ता पोर्ट में जाते हैं क्योंकि भरे हुए जहाज आज कलकत्ता पोर्ट के अन्दर नहीं आ सकते। आप कहेंगे कि इसके वास्ते क्या उपाय किया जाए। इसके लिए यही उपाय हो सकता है कि हुगली में फ्रेश पानी आवे। हुगली नदी में जो फ्लो टाइड आता है वह नदिया तक पहुंच जाता है और यह पानी तीन महीने तक पहुंचता रहता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि जो बालू ऊपर की तरफ आती है वह नीचे की तरफ नहीं जा पाती। इसके लिए आपने ड्रैजिंग का प्रबन्ध किया है और प्रति वर्ष उस पर आप दो तीन करोड़ रुपया खर्च करते हैं। लेकिन इस प्रकार कलकत्ता पोर्ट की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती। उसकी रक्षा तभी हो सकती है जब कि हुगली में फ्रेश पानी आवे।

इसके अलावा आप देखें कि फरक्का के बाद जहां गंगा नदी पाकिस्तान में जाती है वहां आठ नदियां हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ से आकर मिलती है और यह बालू लाती हैं। इस बालू से हुगली नदी भरती जा रही है। जब तक ऊपर से पानी का प्रबन्ध नहीं होगा

तब तक बालू निकल नहीं सकता । आपके ड्रैजिंग से यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती । यह समस्या तभी हल हो सकती है जब कि फरक्का बराज बनाया जाए । हमने दो तीन बार इस सवाल को उठाया । हमसे कहा जाता है कि पाकिस्तान इस पर आबजेक्शन करेगा । पर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ईस्ट बंगाल में जो कर्णफूली प्राजेक्ट है उसके लिए आपने पाकिस्तान को हिन्दुस्तान की जमीन दी है, चटगांव से ऊपर एक बड़ा भारी डैम बन रहा है, जैसोर में पाकिस्तान प्रति दिन गंगा का आठ हजार क्यूसेक्स पानी सिंचाई के लिए लेता है । जब आपने दो दो प्राजेक्टों के लिए पाकिस्तान को सहायता दी है तो आप क्यों पाकिस्तान से नहीं कहते कि हमने जिस प्रकार तुम को सहायता दी है उसी प्रकार तुम भी हमारी सहायता करो । लेकिन हमारी तरफ से इस विषय में कोई कोशिश नहीं की गयी है । फरक्का बांध की स्कीम का इन्वेस्टीगेशन १०६ वर्ष से होता चला आ रहा है और पता नहीं कि आगे सौ वर्ष तक और यह इनवेस्टीगेशन होता रहेगा, जब तक कि कलकत्ता पोर्ट समाप्त ही हो जाएगा ।

आज बंगाल में रिफ्यूजी चले आ रहे हैं । आज वहां की व्यवस्था भंयकर होती चली जा रही है । मैं पूछता हूं कि इस सूबे के साथ हमारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने क्या किया है । आपके चार चार स्टील प्लांट इस क्षेत्र में लग रहे हैं । वह आपका इंडस्ट्रियल बेल्ट बनता जा रहा है । अगर कलकत्ता पोर्ट में जहाज नहीं आ सकेंगे तो आपका सारी दुनिया से सम्बन्ध कैसे रह सकेगा ।

मैंने फरक्का बराज की स्कीम को देखा है । अगर उसको बनाया जाए तो सिर्फ एक तिहाई पानी हिन्दुस्तान में आवेगा और दो तिहाई पानी पाकिस्तान में जाएगा । पाकिस्तान का पानी समुद्र में चला जाएगा । हमारा पानी आकर ८० लाख लोगों को जल देगा । आप मरभियों में लोगों को पानी पिलाने के लिए प्याऊ का प्रबन्ध करते हैं । लेकिन इन ८० लाख आदमियों के लिए आपने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है । इसका एक ही उपाय है कि आप फरक्का बराज को बना दें । एक बार इस सदन में कैनाल वाटर का सवाल उठा था तो हमने कहा था कि हम पाकिस्तान को कैनाल का पानी देना बन्द कर दें । उस वक्त श्री हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम साहब ने जवाब दिया था कि हम हयूमैनीटेरियन ग्राउंड आफ ब्यू से पाकिस्तान को पानी देते हैं । इसी तरह मैं कहता हूं कि हयूमैनीटेरियन ग्राउंड आफ ब्यू से इन ८० लाख आदमियों के लिए पानी का इन्तिजाम होना चाहिए । हमने पाकिस्तान को दो दो प्रोजेक्टों के लिए जमीन दी है और सुविधा दी है । हमें पाकिस्तान से कहना चाहिए कि अगर तुम हमारी मदद करोगे तो हम तुम्हारी मदद करेंगे नहीं तो नहीं ।

Mr. Chairman: Swami Ramananda Tirtha. Ten minutes.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha (Aurangabad): Only ten minutes!

Sir, there are no violent jolts given by the Finance Minister in his proposals. This year's budget in fact marks the beginning of the third Five Year Plan and therefore it is necessary to scrutinise the proposals as carefully as is possible. The Finance Minister is quite conscious of the burdens that the third Five Year Plan will entail and therefore he has given us some ideas that may guide us in the formulation and implementation of the third Five Year Plan. He expects us to tighten our belts and be ready for offering more sacrifices in order that we should be able to preserve and follow our democratic values and raise the standard of living of the common people.

Having said all this, if we scrutinise the proposals carefully, we cannot escape the feeling that the burden which lies upon the middle class people and the lower strata of society has not

[Swami Ramananda Tirtha]

been lightened and there is a feeling of joy and relief amongst those who are able to invest capital. If that feeling is discernible, then there is much to complain about the taxation proposals.

I am not an economist, much less have I any capacity to understand the statistics. All the same, I can say this much, namely, that a budget which levies more burdens on those who cannot afford to bear those burdens on their shoulders is a bad budget. Therefore, only from this test, I am not prepared to welcome the taxation proposals, particularly in an indirect form. After all, the incidence of all taxation is on the poorer sections. Fortunately for us and for the Finance Minister, the international climate has improved. It has been in our favour and we are getting foreign aid in ample measure. Though there is some trouble over the northern borders, that also, I am sure, is nearing solution, though it may take sometime to settle down. We need not be afraid of any big upheaval on the international scene. So, whatever we plan is sure to be implemented and there need not be any apprehension of a war breaking out. Therefore, I expected that the burden on the common man and the middle-class people would be lessened, but I am quite disappointed.

I want to put one straight question to the Finance Minister. We have been talking of corruption and all that; I will come to it during the last two minutes at my disposal. But I ask, is there any mechanism in the conception of your finances where the prices can be reasonably stabilised? So far we have failed. The fixed income group people are the hardest hit. Every time there is an upward trend in the prices, there is bound to be a tendency for making out money somehow or other in order that two square meals could be secured. That is human nature. By our failure to stabilise the prices at a particular level, we have been adding to the dishonesty and corruption amongst the people. Let us understand this phenomenon. While we are talking of corruption and we have no control over the prices, we are demoralising or degrading the moral calibre of the people. So, everything that is possible should be done to stabilise the prices and have them fixed at some level.

Two points more and I have finished. In our enthusiam for having a small-savings drive as a successful enterprise, we have received complaints about coercion. Some element of imposition is there. I am speaking with all responsibility.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddy): It is persuasion.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: Forcible persuasion, if you may call it. I request the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister to issue, not instructions, but whatever that administrative term may be, to the heads of the State Governments just to see that the administrative machinery is more human in securing the small savings. The grievances are true and they have to be redressed.

I come to the last point about talk of corruption. I would not deal with it at length, but it is no use shirking the responsibility. If it is there, it has to be squarely faced, and no legal technicalities should stand in the way because, after all, it is a question of faith and confidence of the people. If we lose the faith of the people then democracy has no future in this country. I do not know what the constitutionalists have to say. There are differences of opinion—Shri Munshi says something and others give some other view. What I feel is: if a tribunal is not possible, find out some other way by which a legal constitutional sanction is given to the measure and there is an element of confidence created among the common mass of

people. That is the sensible thing. If you do not create that confidence the hundreds of thousands of devices that you are going to have are not going to have any effect. Let this Government and the Prime Minister who has his hand on the pulse of the people realise it before it is too late. It is not a question of an individual, it is not a question of a few persons when the country feels so strongly that there is something very seriously wrong. Let us remove that feeling. If in doing so we have to put to risk some good people also, well, it is inevitable under the circumstances.

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17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March, 9, 1960/Phalguna 19, 1881 (Saka).

[*Tuesday, March 8, 1960/Phalguna 18, 1881 (Saka)*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . 4597—4640

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
681	Junior Technical Schools.	4597—99
682	Hindu Religious Trusts	4599—4603
683	Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations .	4603—06
684	Engineering College, Delhi	4606—07
685	Aid to Gurukulas . .	4607—10
687	Idle machinery in Bharat Electronics . . .	4610—16
688	Vanaspati from tobacco seed oil . . .	4616—19
689	Civilians in Defence Establishments . . .	4619—24
690	Exploitation of Indian inventions in U.S.A. .	4624—25
691	Steel Equalisation Fund .	4625—28
692	Expansion of National Mineral Development Corporation . . .	4628—30
693	Archaeological excavations in Nagarjunakonda .	4630—31
694	Free education in Delhi .	4631—35
700	Indian students in China	4635

S.N.Q.
No.

6.	Contract for oil pipes .	4635—40

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . 4640—87

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
686	Physical health of students	4640—42
696	Order of precedence in Manipur Administration .	4642
697	Export of coal . .	4642—43
698	Retention prices to steel companies . . .	4643
699	Government Schools in Delhi	4643—45
701	Hindi in Delhi Administration	4646
702	Freight adjustment account . . .	4646
703	Higher Technological Institutes . . .	4647
704	Tractors . . .	4648
705	Crime situation in Delhi	4648—49

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
706	Ferrochrome plant in Orissa	4649
707	Devanagari Script . .	4650
708	Purchase of U.P. Zamindari Abolition Bonds by Banaras Hindu University	4650—51

U.S.Q.
No.

820	Beggar problem in Delhi.	4651—52
821	Allowances to Ministers .	4652
822	Cases under Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955	4652
823	Grant to Jabalpur University . . .	4652—53
824	Arrests under Arms Act in Delhi . . .	4653
825	Colleges in Madhya Pradesh . . .	4653—54
826	Salary Scales of College Teachers . . .	4654
827	Education in Andamans .	4654—55
828	Development of Urdu in Punjab	4655
829	Hindi typing and shorthand	4655—56
830	Economy Board . .	4656
831	Bombay Beggars Act. .	4656
832	Banaras Hindu University	4656—57
833	Development of sports and games . . .	4657—58
834	Accommodation for civilian Employees . .	4658
835	Hutted accommodation .	4659—60
836	Balika Ashram near Simla	4660
837	Higher education in Laccadive and Minicoy Islands . . .	4660—61
838	Police dogs for Delhi .	4661
839	Loan to TISCO and IISCO	4661
840	Central Acts . . .	4662
841	Narcotics . . .	4662—63
842	Visit of Ministers to Kerala	4663—64
843	S.C. and S.T. in Andhra Pradesh	4664—65
844	Colonies for S.C. in Bombay . . .	4665

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
845	S.C. and S.T. in Bombay State	4665
846	Manipur Rifles	4666
847	Pay Commission's Recommendations	4666–67
848	Pay Commission's Recommendations	4667
849	Archaeological Museums	4667–69
850	Output of steel	4669
851	Sindhudurg Fort, Malvan	4669–70
852	Primary School Teachers in Tripura	4670
853	Pending First and Second Appeals in High Courts	4670–71
854	Pending Civil Appeals in Supreme Court	4671
855	Small Savings	4671
856	New Colleges in Orissa	4671
857	Service Associations	4672
858	Grants to Punjab University	4672
859	Hindi Examination by Delhi University	4672–73
860	Kangra School of Painting	4673
861	Allotment of lands to S.C. and S.T.	4674
862	Pakistani Nationals	4674
863	Text Book Selection Committee of Tripura	4674–75
864	Zumia colony in Tripura	4675
865	Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Schools of Tripura	4675–76
866	Russian students learning Indian languages	4676
867	Release of prisoners on parole in Manipur	4676
868	Coal supply to Indore Textile Mills	4676–77
869	Development of sports	4677–78
870	Output of washed coal	4678
871	School hostels in Andhra Pradesh	4678–79
872	Students' hostels for Gulburga Engineering College	4679
873	Children of working mothers in Andhra Pradesh	4679–80
874	Centres for adult women in Andhra Pradesh	4680

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
875	I.A.S. Officers on States cadre in Central Government	4680–81
876	Banquet to folk dancers	4681–82
877	Free education in Tripura Schools	4682
878	Temporary employees	4682–83
879	Recruitment through Employment Exchange	4684
880	Construction of houses in Bhilai	4684
881	National Book Trust	4685
882	Honorarium to census workers	4686
883	Steel Advisory Council	4686
884	Overseers in Defence Departments	4687

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 4687–88

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 191 dated the 20th February, 1960, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, making certain amendment to the second schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.

(2) A copy of the Regulations for the Indian Naval Reserve and the Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve published in Notification No. S.R.O. 53 dated the 20th February, 1960, under Section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 4688—91

Shri Raghunath Singh called the attention of the Minister of Transport and Communications to the strike resorted to by the river surveyors and hydrographers at Calcutta port.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan) made a statement in regard thereto.

COLUMNS

BILL PASSED . . . 692-93

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram) moved that the Appropration (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1960 be taken into consideration. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

COLUMNS

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION 4693—4822

General discussion on the Budget (General) 1960-61 continued. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1960/PHALGUNA 19, 1881(SAKA)—

Further general discussion on the Budget (General), 1960-61.

GMGIPND—LS II—405(Ai) LSD—19-3-60—950